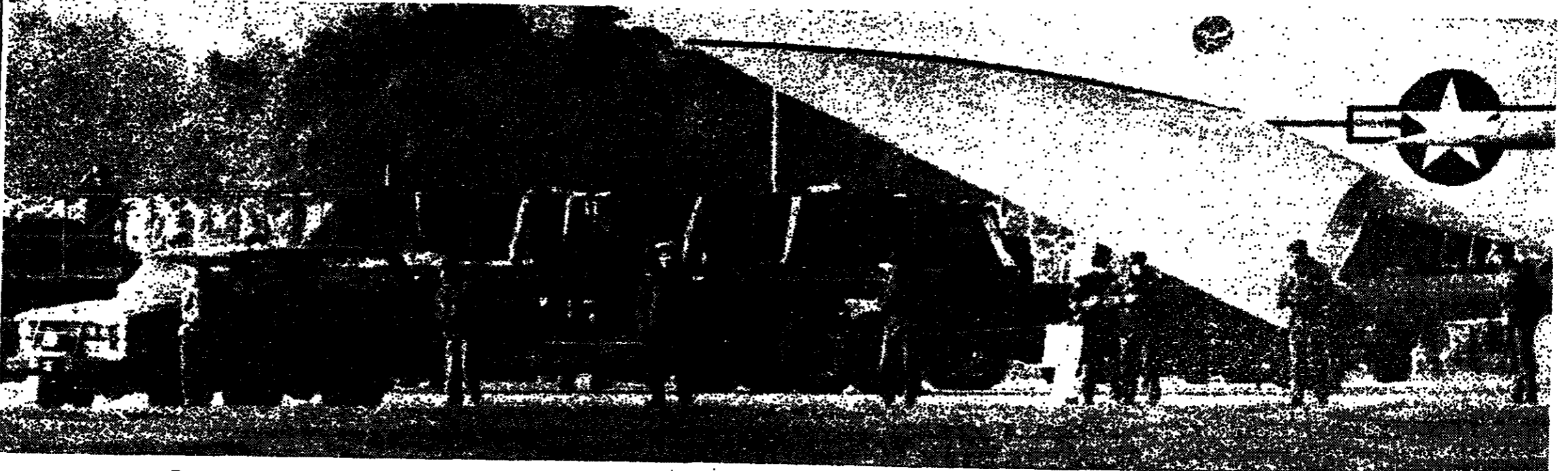


Cruise arrives at Greenham



Paratroopers keep watch as cruise missiles are unloaded from the US Starlifter aircraft at Greenham Common. Photograph Brian Harris.

The first cruise missiles arrived in Britain yesterday, but the Prime Minister promised that arms control talks would continue.

The Kremlin rejected President Reagan's latest offer to reduce the number of intermediate-range missiles in Europe before he had a chance to make it.

CND vowed to make the deployment of cruise missiles physically and politically impossible. Their arrival was the "beginning of a new phase of the peace movement".

Arms talks will go on, pledges Prime Minister

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The first cruise missiles came to Britain yesterday and the Prime Minister quickly denied that their arrival meant an abandonment of the search for an arms reduction agreement.

Michael Foot, the former Labour leader, was loudest among those shouting "Shame, shame". His successor, Mr Neil Kinnock, said nothing in the Chamber but afterwards accused the Government of reckless cynicism towards international disarmament efforts.

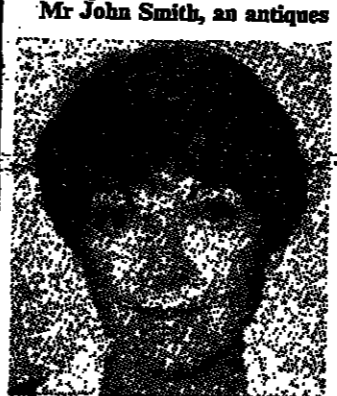
Mr Heseltine said the arrival of the missiles was consistent with the "NATO" decision to achieve an initial operational capability by the end of the year.



3 arrests in Jones death inquiry

By Thomson Prentice

Two men and a woman were being interviewed last night in connection with the murder of Mrs Diane Jones, who vanished from her farmhouse home in Essex in July.



Mrs Jones: Body found in undergrowth

dealer, confirmed later that his wife Sue had been taken away by the police for questioning.

After the discovery of Mrs Jones's body by beaters out on a pleasant shoot, the police began interviewing more than 2,000 employees at the British Telecom Centre near by.

Mr David Church, Dr Jones's solicitor, visited Ipswich police station, where the three people are being held several times yesterday.

Last night, the police would not elaborate on a brief statement issued earlier which said: "A woman and two men have been arrested and are being questioned in relation to the death of Mrs Jones".

'We must pursue dialogue' Thatcher to make Hungarian visit

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher last night presented her forthcoming visit to Hungary as evidence of her government's determination to work for a safer world.

Mrs Thatcher said that the Government would not compromise on principles and would do everything necessary to defend Britain's way of life.

News of the visit follows a marked change of tone in Mrs Thatcher's utterances on East-West relations which began in the summer on her American tour and was noticed clearly in her address to the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool.

The invitation to Mrs Thatcher was made by Mr Jozsef Marjai, the deputy prime minister of Hungary, when he visited London on March 8.

Kent asked to explain CND speech

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Cardinal Basil Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, has asked Monsignor Bruce Kent, secretary of the Campaign For Nuclear Disarmament, to see him as soon as possible to discuss Mr Kent's speech to the Communist Party of Great Britain on Sunday.

It is understood, however, that Mr Kent is not likely to be asked to withdraw from CND over the issue, although it does appear that he has embarrassed the cardinal.

Cardinal Hume is known to be particularly concerned at the possible misuse of Mr Kent's remarks abroad, particularly because of his position as president of the Council of European Bishops' Conferences, which includes the countries of Eastern Europe.

Mr Kent said last night he continued on back page, col 1

Russia spurns new US offer to reduce missiles in Europe

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Paul Nitze, the chief American negotiator at the intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) talks in Geneva, yesterday offered the Soviet Union a refined proposal for reducing the number of missiles in Europe.

Announced by the State Department, the offer is a last-minute effort to break the stalemate before the December deadline for the deployment of the first Pershing 2 and cruise missiles.

Russia and the US would be limited to 420 intermediate-range warheads each - a significant reduction on the ceiling of 600 each, which Mr Nitze had earlier suggested.

The new figure would be a global limit and would permit Moscow to keep some of its SS20s in Soviet Asia. America has already indicated it would not deploy land-based INF missiles in Asia.

The Soviet Union has deployed more than 300 triple-warhead SS20s, of which 243 are targeted on Western Europe. The US has no equivalent land-based systems but plans to deploy 572 single-warhead Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in five Nato countries over the next few years.

Washington yesterday emphasized that it still favoured President Reagan's original "zero-option" - the elimination of all land-based INF missiles.

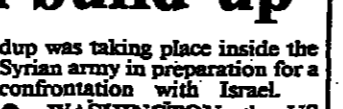
MOSCOW: Russia last night rejected Mr Reagan's offer before he had a chance to make it (Richard Owen writes).

It had been reliably reported that the US President would call for a global ceiling of 420 warheads. A Tass commentary said this would be unacceptable since it still meant that the United States would deploy some cruise and Pershing 2 missiles. The latter would be able to hit Moscow and Leningrad in six to eight minutes. Tass said Mr Reagan was sticking to his "lunatic plan" to make the Russians afraid that America might use nuclear weapons against them.

Soviet television reported Mr Heseltine's statement in Parliament on the arrival of cruise missiles at Greenham Common and said this would lead to a fresh wave of protests. Moscow would retaliate with measures against the United States.

This is thought to refer to submarine-based missiles or the stationing of rockets on Kamchatka, since deploying Soviet weapons on Cuba would revive memories of the 1962 crisis and is, in any case, unlikely after the successful American invasion of Grenada.

Meanwhile, reports from Moscow suggest that President Andropov, who has not been seen for three months, may make an appearance this week.



Mr Nitze: Attempt to break deadlock

Israelis study Syrian build-up

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The war of nerves in the Middle East continued unabated yesterday when the new Israeli cabinet met in closed session to review the alleged build-up of Syrian military strength and announced that decisions on what action to take would be considered next weekend.

As the ministers were in session, reports were published in Jerusalem claiming that Syria had recently moved two mechanized divisions to the Golan Heights and increased its troop strength inside occupied Lebanon from the previous estimate of 50,000 to a new total of 62,000.

The reports, broadcast by Israeli radio, helped to contribute to the jittery atmosphere among the public about the possibility of another Middle

Damascus, (Renter) President Assad of Syria underwent successful surgery for appendicitis yesterday and was in good condition after the operation, a presidential spokesman said.

East war. Israeli intelligence chiefs have recently grown more suspicious of Syrian intentions because of the recent return of some 500 Soviet advisors from Syria to the Soviet Union.

Although senior Israeli officials still play down the possibility of an imminent flare-up with Syria, the Israeli Army is being held in a state of alert in case of surprise attack and in reaction to Syria's decision last week to mobilize 100,000 reservists.

Before yesterday's cabinet meeting, Mr David Levy, the deputy Prime Minister, alleged in a newspaper interview that an unprecedented military build-up was taking place inside the Syrian army in preparation for a confrontation with Israel.

WASHINGTON: The US has publicly warned Syria that it would respond to any move that would tolerate continued attacks by Syrian gunners on American reconnaissance aircraft over Lebanon (Mohsin Ali writes).

Mr Robert McFarlane was asked on television on Sunday whether the US would shoot back at Syrians who fire on American aircraft.

He replied "The reality is that, whether in Syria or elsewhere in the world it cannot become a precedent that American citizens or American forces can be attacked with impunity."

Stopping short of threatening military retaliation Mr McFarlane cited the recent invasion of Grenada as an example of the Administration's resolve to protect American lives.

Druzes shell civilians page 5

Argentine hard line at UN angers Britain

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Argentina yesterday portrayed Britain as a nuclear power bent on consolidating its hold in the South Atlantic with a much wider strategic purpose than mere protection of the Falkland Islands. Speaking at the UN General Assembly, she opened a debate on the dispute between the two countries, Señor Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, the Argentine Foreign Minister, ignored the fact that it was Argentina that resorted to force in the first place.

Instead, he dwelled on the early history of the dispute and the dangers of the present with a call on Britain's allies to convince it that the maintenance of "Fortress Falklands" were neither a viable nor a realistic pursuit.

The statement, in tone and substance, departed little from

Argentina pre-election pronouncements. The only reference to the fact that there is a new Government-elect came when Señor Aguirre read an earlier statement by President-elect Raúl Alfonsín emphasizing diplomacy as the route toward a Falklands solution.

British officials expressed dismay and disappointment over the harsh tenor of the Argentine statement. Sir John Thomson, the British representative, said that he left it up to the Assembly to decide whether the hard line rhetoric was conducive to reducing tensions in the region.

He hoped that the newly elected Government in Argentina would adopt a more conciliatory attitude

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Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including 'Published by...', 'meets Vest', and various small notices.

TOMORROW

Paper chase Spectrum looks at the slumping fortunes of the provincial press

Peak performance John Young, agriculture correspondent, reports on efforts to master the EEC food mountains

Love match A lifelong love affair with soccer. Wednesday Page meets Julie Welch



Southern comfort David Hands reports the All Blacks match against the South and South-west

Eastern promise A four-page Special Report on the United Arab Emirates

Bangladesh welcomes the Queen

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Dhaka, the Bangladesh capital, from Kenya last night to be greeted by an enthusiastic crowd of several hundred thousand people.

Politics curb on civil servants

A new government crackdown on the political activities of civil servants has been signalled by Department of Employment guidelines which affecting more than 60,000 employees down to clerical level and have drawn protests from unions

Sell-off opposed

The public has changed its mind about the privatization of British Telecom, and is now opposed to it, a Gallup poll shows

Trading attack

Solicitors and accountants are among those singled out as the "less acceptable" of the professions by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading

Seoul doubts

President Reagan ended his Far East tour declaring that South Korean security was vital to the US, but leaving his Seoul hosts disappointed at the lack of substance in his promises

Reuter pledge

The chairman of the Reuter trustees denied that the trustees would rubber-stamp any plan for a public flotation but they would seek legal advice on whether the plan preserved the agency's independence

Ford offer

An increased pay offer of 5.5 per cent for Ford's 44,500 hourly-paid workers has been rejected but unions have agreed to talk again on Monday

Roedean choice

Roedean School has chosen a woman to be its new head from next September after the early retirement of Mr John Hunt

Anarchist jailed

Dafyd Ladd, a self-confessed anarchist, was jailed for nine years in Cardiff for possession of explosives with intent to endanger life or property

Computer horizons

Britain's soaring micro rates; the Commodore 'give-away'; the coming check-out explosion and the video fame battlefield

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Overseas, Arts, Bridge, Business, Court, Cyberworld, Diary, Law Report, Parliament, Sale Bloom, Science, Sport, TV & Radio, Theatres, Universities, Weather. Includes numerical values for each category.

Lawyers and accountants attacked over poor deal for consumers

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Solicitors, accountants, veterinary surgeons and opticians were singled out yesterday in a sharp attack on the "less acceptable face of the professions" by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

Some professional behaviour could restrict competition and lead to consumers paying more for things such as house purchase, spectacles and accountancy and veterinary services, Sir Gordon said.

Such behaviour within the professional sector as a whole led to inefficiency and high charges to the public, undue conservatism and a sluggish attitude to change, he said.

Sir Gordon is closely monitoring a number of professions, particularly where changes have been urged by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Consumers could be paying more because some professions remained strongly opposed to advertising their services or making other changes which could increase competition and lower prices.



Sir Gordon: "Undue conservatism".

He called for radical changes on solicitors' monopoly of house conveyancing. Despite a Monopolies and Mergers Commission recommendation in 1976 the Law Society would still not allow a company to advertise even in a discreet and suitable way, Sir Gordon said.

The strongest argument in favour of the monopoly was that the Law Society operated an indemnity fund covering consumers against any losses but an alternative would be if anyone doing conveyancing was required by law to subscribe to an indemnity fund, Sir Gordon suggested.

He noted there was a small sign of change at the Law Society where Mr Christopher Hewetson, this year's president, had told the annual conference

that the profession might have to re-examine its "inbuilt prejudices against individual advertising".

But why not simply and make cheaper the whole process of house buying, Sir Gordon asked. One mixed company could offer in one place the services now given separately by estate agent, lawyer, surveyor and building society valuer, he said.

Almost complete prevention of publicity by opticians had resulted in significantly higher prices and lower efficiency, the Office of Fair Trading found during an investigation, a report on which is still being considered by the Government.

Ministers might like to consider allowing non-registered sellers to retail spectacles but only against recent prescriptions, Sir Gordon said.

Although rules for accountants had been relaxed a little to allow "tombstoning" advertisements in local newspapers, Sir Gordon said he was looking for more progress towards freedom of advertising with some conditions.

Some professions had changed their rules. Architects and quantity surveys were to be allowed to advertise. Architects' and surveyors' fixed fees scales had been abolished. Valuers and auctioneers had also adopted changes quickly, he said.



Royal anniversary: Princess Anne, hunting with the Beaufort hounds in Gloucestershire yesterday, the tenth anniversary of her wedding to Captain Mark Phillips

Religious teaching 'confusion' in junior schools

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Many children in junior schools have no idea what is meant by religious education, religion or being religious, according to a report published yesterday by the Christian Education Movement.

Based on research in 11 schools in three local education authority areas, the report found that most teachers involved in religious education in junior schools felt too inexperienced and lacking in understanding of the subject to incorporate it into their teaching. However, they appreciated its importance.

Too often, teachers said, little attention and importance had been attached to it in their training. Mr John Nicholson, the report's author, says: "It was little wonder, in these circumstances, that many children were going into secondary schools with very limited religious comprehension".

The research, which concentrated on inner-city areas, found that secondary children generally knew what religious education was but their attitudes towards it varied.

Many children seemed confused about the relevance of religious education to their everyday lives, the report said. That was because of the gap between their experience and the content of most religious education lessons.

"The children's environment was that of an inner city, in the industrial north, and it was difficult even for those children from nominally Christian backgrounds to relate to the Bible-based teaching which takes place in most schools.

Religious and Moral Education in Inner City Schools (Christian Education Movement, 2 Chester House, Pages Lane, Muswell Hill, London, N10 1TS).

Driver in death crash fined for M5 stop

The driver of a lorry involved in a collision with a coach on the M5 in which a teacher died and 21 children were seriously injured was fined £20 yesterday for stopping on a motorway verge.

Kevin Pavey, aged 24, of Irvine Close, Taunton, pleaded guilty before magistrates at Cullompton, Devon.

The chairman, Mr Cecil Stoneman, made an order under the Contempt of Court Act "restricting publication of evidence, until other matters relative to this case have been dealt with."

The case against the coach driver, Mr Allan Johnson, aged 34, from Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, who is accused of careless driving and failing to operate a tachograph, was adjourned until next month.

Safety lids for cleaning products urged

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Bleach, white spirit, oven cleaners, paint strippers and other potentially dangerous household products should be available with child-resistant lids or tops, a working party of MPs, doctors and health educators has recommended.

If manufacturers will not introduce such tops voluntarily, the Government should bring in regulations so that the number of children taken to hospital each year after swallowing harmful household products can be cut, the working party says.

In 1981, 12,000 children aged under five were taken to hospital in England and Wales because they were thought to have swallowed such a substance.

How children cope with Ulster strife

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Children in Northern Ireland have demonstrated their resilience in coping with the effects of 14 years of communal strife, according to a new survey.

Fourteen-year-olds from Ulster were no more anxious or neurotic than their counterparts in Manchester, and the nature of society in Northern Ireland may have helped them to cope with violence and strife.

In essays entitled "The Worst Day of My Life", only 7.4 per cent of 587 children referred to events related to the troubles. Of 17 who wrote about a rioting or a shooting, 14 lived in troubled areas.

Dr Liz McWhirter, a psychology lecturer at Queen's University, Belfast, says her latest study reaffirms other research which has shown the resilience of children in the province while under stress, but she adds that Northern Irish children have certain factors which help people to live successfully with continuing strife.

She says those include the traditional nature of a society where family and community links remain strong and the influence of the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches.

She found that Ulster boys aged 10 were tougher and more extrovert than their contemporaries from Manchester.

Within the province, Protestant children and those from troubled areas proved the toughest.

Dr McWhirter said people had become used to the violence. "Abnormality may have become normality". And she added that while outside observers believed that conflict and violence must have produced severely damaging long-term effects, children's responses shared a belief that children with a background of troubles proved resilient, adaptable and coped surprisingly well.

Fewer wed but more divorce

The number of divorces in England and Wales increased slightly last year to 147,000, while fewer people got married than in any year since 1959.

The drop in the number of marriages to 342,000 is generally attributed to the end of the "baby boom" in 1964 and a trend towards fewer teenage marriages.

In 1972 almost one in three women marrying for the first time was under 20 but by last year the proportion had fallen to one in five, according to figures issued today by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

Two out of three people married for the first time. Of the remainder, one or both partners had been married before. For the past four years the number of divorces have increased only slightly after nearly doubling between 1971 and 1978.

Christmas tree imports needed

More than a million Christmas trees will have to be imported from Europe into the United Kingdom this year because of the dramatic increase in demand for natural trees, growers said yesterday.

British foresters expect to supply the market with more than two million trees with half again being imported from EEC countries. It is likely to be another two or three years before the UK growers can match demand.

Trial on cell murder charge

Keiran Patrick Kelly, aged 53, unemployed and of no fixed address, who is accused of murder in a police cell, was sent by Lambeth magistrates in south London yesterday for trial at the Central Criminal Court. He is charged with killing Mr William Boyd, aged 55, in Clapham police station.

Soldier admits house attacks

A Soldier who posed as a potential house buyer and then threatened three women in their thirties in Surrey with a knife was remanded in custody until December 5 for psychiatric reports by the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Corporal Richard Blake, aged 30, of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, admitted robbery, indecent assault, trespassing and stealing, and assault with intent to rob between November last year and May.

Detectives face 44 charges

Three regional crime squad detectives faced a total of 44 charges for alleged conspiracy and other offences at committal proceedings at Leeds Magistrates' Court yesterday.

They are Det Sergeant R Forder, aged 44, of Carlton Mount, Yeadon, West Yorkshire, Det Inspector J D Griffin, aged 40, of Snowden Avenue, Maidstone, Kent, and Det Sergeant B J Thomas, aged 35, of York Avenue, Walserslade, Kent. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Fares check

Ticket inspectors in plain clothes are to travel on buses in a campaign against fare dodgers, London Transport said yesterday.

Friday fish rule is opposed

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Younger members of the Roman Catholic Church are against a resumption of the "fish on Fridays" rule, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, the Most Rev Derek Worlock, said yesterday.

He was speaking at the Roman Catholic Bishops of England and Wales assembled for their autumn conference in London, with this as one of the issues on their agenda. The new code of canon law, which comes into force at the end of this month, requires Roman Catholics to abstain from meat on Friday, unless the local bishops' conference substitutes an alternative practice.

The bishops will consider various other forms of penance for introduction after a period of preparation. The Vatican is not insisting that these should start at the end of this month.

The bishops will also agree final details for consultations on church unity next January, when they will be addressed by leaders of all the other churches in England, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

The issue of Roman Catholic membership of the British Council of Churches is likely to arise, although no decision will be taken then. The other church leaders are expected to urge Roman Catholic membership.

MEPs write against food tax

By Patricia Clogh

The British members of the European Parliament will close ranks tomorrow against a proposed EEC tax on oils and fats which would raise Britain's food bill by about £75m a year.

They will also fight plans to remove the butter subsidy, without which a half-pound pack would cost about 8p more.

The proposed tax, originally designed to counterbalance the planned increase in the price of butter, would put up the cost of margarine by 1p to 2p a half-pound, food manufacturers say.

Britain's consumers in the European Community Group, which issued a last-minute appeal to European MPs to combat the plans, said the increase would affect a big range of foodstuffs from cake and crisps to ice creams and canned foods.

"It would penalize consumers for EEC financial excesses which consumers have long opposed", it said.

"We want to take the [EEC] Commission to the cleaners over this", a spokesman for the Conservative European MPs said. "It is a stupid and unnecessary operation. We cannot see who it is going to help".

A Labour group spokesman said: "We are with the consumers on this".

The plans are part of a set of Commission proposals for reforming the common agricultural policy.

Cheaper turkeys

Turkeys this Christmas are expected to be cheaper in real terms than ever before. Prices are likely to be at least 10p down on last year's average of 61p a pound, and one supermarket chain is reportedly to be planning to sell turkeys as a "loss leader" at 48p a pound.

The reasons are a combination of oversupply, tough competition between supermarkets, and a growing volume of imports, particularly from France, since the ban was lifted at the behest of the European Court.

The price war will mainly concern frozen turkeys, with nearly 750,000 birds still in store since last Christmas. But inevitably prices of fresh turkeys will also be affected. Of the 10 million turkeys eaten

every Christmas about two million are fresh.

The good news for consumers could mean financial disaster for producers, already burdened with ever-rising feed costs. Feed is estimated to account for about three quarters of the cost of poultry production.

The Farmers' Union of Wales said yesterday that many small poultry producers were likely to be forced out of business, leaving production in the hands of large industrial units.

Mr Raymond Twiddle, chairman of the British Turkey Federation, said that it was the federation's policy never to comment on retail prices. But there was no doubt that turkey would be a very competitive buy this Christmas.

Clamps clear roads and earn £ 1/2 m

Wheelclamps on illegally parked cars in central London have been a success, with 16,000 cars clamped and £500,000 in recovery fees earned for the Government in the first six months, Scotland

Yard said yesterday. (Our Transport Editor writes) As a result, substantial areas of roadside formerly clogged with cars have been cleared, and traffic congestion has been eased.

Motorists who find their vehicle clamped have to travel to a police centre at Hyde Park Corner to pay a £29.50 fee to have the clamp removed. The inconvenience has been as much a deterrent as the cost.



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Heseltine confirms the arrival of cruise

DEFENCE

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, in a statement to the Commons, confirmed that the first cruise missiles had been delivered by air to RAF Greenham Common earlier in the day.

Mr Heseltine said: On October 31 this House reaffirmed by a majority of 144 its support for the Nato 1979 decision on intermediate range nuclear forces. It was the West's efforts to achieve a balanced and verifiable agreement at the Geneva negotiations, and the absence of agreement on the zero option cruise missiles must be operationally deployed in the United Kingdom at the end of 1983.

In the course of that debate, I indicated that the initial supporting equipment for the first flight of cruise missiles had been arriving at RAF Greenham Common for some time, and that the absence of agreement on the zero option cruise missiles would be arriving shortly, and that I would make a further statement when the missiles themselves arrived in this country.

In honouring that commitment I should inform the House that earlier today the first cruise missiles were delivered by air to RAF Greenham Common. (Loud Opposition shouts of "ah!")

The delivery of the missiles is wholly consistent with the Alliance decision to achieve an operational capability by the end of 1983 in the absence of agreement on the zero option.

Much work remains to be done - including the final assembly and testing of equipment and personnel training - before the missiles are operational.

I wish to emphasize that these continuing preparations for operations do not in any way lessen our commitment to negotiations or reduce the desire of the Alliance to reach agreement on arms control with the Soviet Union.

The Nato deployment is planned to be completed over a five-year period, it can be halted, modified or reversed at any time if results in Geneva warrant it.

But the fact remains that since the 1979 decision the Soviet Union has almost trebled - from 126 to 360 - the number of SS20 missiles it has deployed.

Even since the debate on October 31 we assess that another nine missiles are operationally deployed, compared with the figures I gave the House on that occasion.

In contrast, I would remind the House that last month Nato defence ministers agreed to the most radical reduction in the number of nuclear warheads deployed in Europe that has ever taken place in this country.

The effect of this decision will be to reduce the number of nuclear warheads in Europe to their lowest level in 20 years, even if full deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles takes place. The number of these warheads will be reduced by one third from their December 1979 level, and the number of warheads for shorter range systems will be reduced by one half.

The Government hopes that the Soviet Union will now respond positively to the radical proposals

put forward by Nato for arms control.

This is our foremost hope. But let me make it clear that this Government will remain resolute in its commitment to take those steps that are essential for the defence of this country and our allies.

Mr John Silkin, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Leisham, Deptford, Lab): For the Secretary of State to talk about halting, modifying or reversing this American decision is totally unrealistic. (Conservative shouts of "Nato"). The truth is it remains the position that this American decision (reversed shouts of "Nato") will not happen unless the British are as aware of what is happening as is necessary in the circumstances.

Does the Secretary of State really know what is actually happening? He doesn't! Then why did he have to be called back from Aldermot to make this statement? Does it not show the Americans have not even told him the date or time that the missiles would be delivered?

There is a categorical undertaking which the last government relied, that there would be no use of American weapons on or off British bases. That was good enough for the last government and we have accepted it as the basis of our decision.

If he suggests that I do not know what is going on and he then goes on to refer to an American decision, which the whole world knows was a Nato decision - I would ask him to cast his mind back to January 24, 1980 when the then representative of the Labour party opposite, responding to Mr Francis Pym, said, in respect of the decision to proceed with the twin track decision:

"We accepted the need to move ahead on the proposed timetable. We were the view of the previous government that there nuclear modernization was essential and that is our view today."

That was the view of the Opposition in 1980 and it is not this Government that has changed, it is the Labour party. (Conservative cheers)

Mr Silkin: He really should, instead of reading from prepared speeches, answer the questions that are put to him.

Could he explain to the House why he had to be called back from Aldermot? Does this not mean that he did not know that the missiles

were going to be deployed earlier today?

What instructions have been given to British forces should the missiles be removed without the Prime Minister's permission? We all know he says they will not be and that there are undertakings. There must, at the same time, be contingency instructions given to our forces should they be removed despite that.

Mr Heseltine: There is no possibility of those missiles being removed from Greenham Common to deployment unless it is in company with a joint force of American and British personnel and that will not happen unless the British are as aware of what is happening as is necessary in the circumstances.

I was fully aware of the arrival and the dates and the timings of the cruise missiles at every appropriate moment. Indeed, it would be fair to say that the timing and the dates were actually in reflection of suggestions from this country rather than the other way around.

My decision today was whether I should abandon my Aldermot visit or cut it short and, in view of the commitment I felt to the large number of people at Aldermot who were looking forward to my visit - (Labour laughter and interruptions) I thought it seemed appropriate to honour that pledge.

Mr Michael McNish-Willis (Newbury, C): Most of his commitments had been steadfast in supporting the siting of cruise missiles at RAF Greenham Common.

In recognizing the necessity (he said) for deploying the missiles today for this country and Nato they would be assured that the security and safety of those missiles will always receive the highest priority. Will he consider whether the Government would be willing to bear a larger share of the cost of any continued large scale presence of cruise missiles in this country?

Mr Heseltine: He speaks for the vast majority of his constituents in the views he expresses. (Labour laughter)

Security will be given the highest priority appropriate in the circumstances, and I have to ask him to refer the question of cost proportions to the Home Secretary.

Mr David Steel (Leicester, Lib): Although there are a number of anti-nuclear people waiting for Mr Heseltine at Aldermot, there is little public enthusiasm for this deployment. In fact he has the support of only 6 per cent of the population for deployment of cruise missiles in present circumstances, without dual key.

Will he repudiate the front page of Friday's edition of the Prime Minister's favourite newspaper, *The Sun*, which said that in the event of cruise missiles leaving the base without British permission, British Servicemen would have permission to fire on the Americans?

Mr Heseltine: I can assure Mr Steel that the report on Friday in *The Sun* did not have the high standards of accuracy that we have come to expect from that newspaper.

Blaker: General welcome

I am aware of the public concern surrounding the whole issue of dual key. The experience of all previous governments was that which persuaded this Government that the arrangements were satisfactory.

Public opinion would be a great deal less concerned than it is if Labour MPs had not so diametrically abandoned the position they held in government.

Sir Anthony Buck (Colchester, North, C): Perhaps the most important thing he has reiterated is that this was a Nato and a UK decision and not a United States decision. Will he emphasize that the physical control of the bases is in UK hands very largely, with there being a joint agreement with the United States and that in the last resort we have control of the bases?

Mr Heseltine: There is the closest relationship involved in Greenham Common and the Americans who use that base. This is a Nato decision. It was discussed only two weeks ago in Canada and reaffirmed by the Governments which took the original decision.

Mr Michael Foot (Bassent, Gwent, Lab): Are not those weapons to be deployed in this country under the control of the President of the United States? The President as Commander in Chief of the United States Armed Forces has the right of that control without congressional approval. No attempt has been made by either the American government or the British government to try to secure that approval. Does not that all add up to a shameful surrender of British sovereignty on a matter of national importance?

Mr Heseltine: I, of course, need what he says about British sovereignty and the whole nation will be interested to know why, when he was a member of a Labour Government, he did so little to change those arrangements.

Sir Peter Blaker (Buckpool South, C): There will be a general welcome for what he says about American willingness and intention to remain at the negotiating table. Will he confirm that the zero option is still available and therefore, if the Soviet Union was now to agree to dismantle its own intermediate range based nuclear missiles, would we be prepared to see cruise withdrawn and any further deployment forgone?

Mr Heseltine: The zero option is, of course, available. We have been seeking it for four years. During the time when we have deployed not one single weapon system of this sort, the Russians have nearly trebled the numbers of systems they have deployed.

Mr John Dawson (Eastington, Lab): What is the American argument against the dual key?

Mr Heseltine: There is not American argument against the dual

Madden: Sad and tragic

key system. We have a dual key system with the Lance missiles; we had one with the Thor missiles; but earlier governments proceeded with other arrangements which were found to be satisfactory. That is the position of the Conservative Government, and previous Conservative governments.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP (Plymouth, Devonport): He continues to use terminology inconsistent in describing the position of previous governments. All previous governments on the side of those who believe that there should be a dual key for cruise missiles.

Harold Macmillan went for the purchase of Thor missiles in order to have dual control and successive governments, Labour and Conservative, have had dual control of Lance missiles.

Would he withdraw his allegation about previous administrations and accept that there is a substantive difference between the agreement applying to submarines sailing from Holy Loch and F111 aircraft and cruise, Thor or Lance missile being launched either from United Kingdom or BAOR territory?

Mr Heseltine: I do not intend to respond to his first allegation. I cannot see how I can be expected to change what he has said about Lance and Thor when I said three minutes ago what he later repeated.

I do not accept his view that in some way you can distinguish a principle between a missile launched from an American submarine based in British waters and an American missile launched from a cruise launcher.

Mr Max Madden (Bradford West, Lab): The statement he has made is a sad and tragic development. As cruise is an offensive, first strike weapon would he regard the deployment of these weapons as an escalation of the nuclear arms race?

Will he urge the Prime Minister to redouble his efforts to persuade the American President to stop war preparations around the world and enter into real negotiations in Geneva to ensure cruise, Pershing 2 and SS20s are not deployed?

Mr Heseltine: I would remind him that 360 SS20s have been deployed by the Soviet Union. In a sense it is a trade situation that we need to develop the resources we do in the defence of the peace of the world.

Can any responsible government evade the duty to maintain the defensive capability which every government in this country has considered necessary since the 1940s?

What people cannot understand is how, when Labour Government after Labour Government supported the policy which we are continuing, they can have so absolutely changed fundamental assumptions around the world, they conducted our defence policy after the war.

Ministers agree growth in farm spending must be slowed

EEC BUDGET

It would be far more sensible to work for an agreement on EEC budgetary policy than to muller threats about not paying Britain's present contributions, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Relations, said in the Commons.

He was replying to a question after making a statement about the special Council of Ministers meeting in Athens last week. The Council had concentrated on measures to ensure greater budgetary discipline and effective control of agricultural and other Community expenditure; measures to ensure more equitable sharing of the burden of financing the Community budget and the establishment and implementation of new Community policies.

The Prime Minister had made clear in June, and he again at Athens, that the United Kingdom would be prepared to consider an immediate increase in own resources only if agreement was first reached on effective control of agricultural and other expenditures and that it was accompanied by an arrangement to ensure fair sharing of the financial burden.

There was agreement within the Community that the present rate of growth of expenditure on the common agricultural policy could not be allowed to continue. Some of Britain's partners were not yet willing to be prepared to consider an effective control of agriculture expenditure, but others were pressing as strongly now as the Prime Minister has been able to insist on across the board.

Even those who have so far resisted a legally binding guideline, such as the Commission themselves, said they had tightened up their proposals considerably in response to our ideas.

The United Kingdom had, at an early stage, tabled a proposal for a self-limiting system which would limit member state's contribution to the budget in accordance with its relative prosperity and ability to pay, and so meet the second condition.

On that too, a number of other proposals had been tabled, including the British ideas by the Commission last week, to reduce the problem by redefining it in a wholly arbitrary way. Other proposals failed to measure adequately the true burden borne by the UK, but some represented significant movement towards British thinking about the essential elements of an agreement on budgetary arrangements.

The special Council would meet again in Brussels on November 28. It was generally agreed that decisions would only be taken at the European Council on December 4-6 and that individual questions would only be resolved as part of an overall agreement.

Mr Donald Anderson, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said the statement not just another collection of Euro-rhetoric and an addition to the fine word mountains we have had since the Stuttgart summit and before?

The blunt message from this is surely that there is no long-term agreement overall on the budget and no agreement on key issues.

and that we therefore have an effective veto over future developments in the Community.

Sir Geoffrey Howe is right in drawing attention to the fact that EEC resources are running out, that, therefore, against the background there is recognition of the essential need to secure the agreement, first, on control of the rate of growth of agricultural and other spending, and second, to put in place a control organization which will prevent recurrence of these repeated arguments about the burden of the budget on different countries, and the burden unfairly placed on Britain.

The Prime Minister made clear that we shall not lay before this House proposals for an increase in own resources unless we are satisfied that those two conditions are met.

The Prime Minister has made clear the determination with which we shall address those two issues.

Sir Hugh Fraser (Stafford, C) congratulated Sir Geoffrey Howe, said Labour's laughter, on his robust statement and added: I trust that throughout the negotiations he will be even more robust to carry Sir Howe with him to ensure that we do not have increased expenditure, and that expenditure on the CAP is reduced.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I am grateful. There is recognition that fundamental reform has to be achieved and one part of that is our insistence that that should produce a limitation in the rate of agricultural spending.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend, East-C, New): Does the Government intend to reduce agricultural spending could be reduced or constrained?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: We are adopting several different proposals such as a strict price regime, a reduction in the CAP, and there has to be provision for strict financial guidelines on the growth of agricultural spending as a whole.

Mr Ronald Leighton (Newcastle, North-East, Lab): The Government is trying to cook the books and cheat this country.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The Commission proposals are unhelpful but it is more sensible to reach agreement than to muller threats.



Anderson: Collection of Euro-pieties

Will he not now recognize the strength of our negotiating position with our partners - that the Community is hitting its head against the ceiling of resources and that no further progress in any area can be made without our agreement.

How Sir Keith would use new support grants

EDUCATION

It was not the aim of the Education (Grants and Awards) Bill to centralize but to influence as effectively as it could expenditure of local education authorities at the margin, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said in the Commons in moving the Bill's second reading.

He said that in response to local authority concerns, checks and safeguards had been built into the Bill to ensure that the various uses of the education support grants provided under the Bill and which in total will not exceed 0.5 per cent of the overall sum he considers appropriate for education spending in England and Wales.

Some of the initial possible candidates for grants included local education authorities who were already making innovations and improvements in the way they were issuing a consultation document about records of achievement for all school leavers. He would like to encourage a few pilot schemes and these might be supported by grants under this Bill.

He would also like to discuss with the local authority associations

whether grants could be used to help implement some recommendations in Cockcroft report, such as the need to improve certain aspects of the teaching of mathematics.

Primary schools in rural and inner city areas faced particular problems providing pupils with a rich and stimulating curriculum and environment. The grants could be used to promote good practice in this area.

The Government had taken initiatives in encouraging developments in information technology in universities and advanced further education. The grants might provide similar initiatives in non-advanced further education.

Mr Giles Radice, chief Opposition spokesman on education (Durham, North, Lab) said that while the Bill was a welcome step, it would take away money which the local education authorities could now spend as they thought fit in the light of local circumstances.

The danger was that by using local authority money to finance his grants, the minister would so discredit the concept of education support grants that less would become hostile to them.

Bill to give unemployed cheap travel

HOUSE OF LORDS

A third attempt was made in the House of Lords to introduce travel concessions for the unemployed. Peers agreed, without a division, to give a majority to a private member's Bill, put forward by Lord Mollay (Lab), the "Travel Concessions for the Unemployed Bill," which would extend present travel facilities for the blind, elderly and disabled to the unemployed. The Bill would also extend the youth opportunities programme.

Resisting the proposal, Lord Lucas of Chilworth, a Government spokesman, said if the categories enjoying travel concessions were extended in the way suggested, there would be claims on behalf of other groups. The consequences for public expenditure would be considerable.

Lord Lucas said that the Government was "agreed in retrospect" and taxpayers' money to support a subsidy in local transport.

The Government estimated that in one of the London areas, the concession would cost at least £100m in lost fare revenue, would score if this scheme were brought into use.

Wage levels in Korea were lower than in the United Kingdom although not as low as most people suggested. Britain had lost a lot of orders from circumstances which were entirely under its own control.

He was answering a debate in which Lord Bruce of Donington, for the Opposition, said the industry was not merely entitled to support of the Government to ensure there was a continuing shipbuilding industry in Britain but to legitimate protection against dumping.

The Bill was read a second time.

Bill to switch BA air routes ruled out

AIRLINES

Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for Transport, said he had no intention of introducing a Bill to transfer routes from British Airways to British Caledonian as a means of reducing the debt of the state airline.

The Government intended British Airways to be a private sector company as soon as possible, he added, and he was now considering how best to achieve this.

Mr Robert McCrindle (Greenwood and Cragg, C), during Commons questions, asked: What is the Government's reaction to a recent suggestion that there might be some shunting down of the British Airways route structure, so as to create a fairer and more competitive situation as between a privatized British Airways and the other independent British airlines?

Can he confirm that before there is a move to privatize British Airways, the accumulated debts of British Airways, it will require the bringing before this House of a Bill?

Mr Ridley: I have discussed the first matter with Sir Adam Thompson

(chairman of British Caledonian) and I have had to point out to him that the powers under which certain routes were transferred from British Airways to British Caledonian in 1971 and 1976 have been repealed and at the present time I have no powers whatever to effect a transfer of routes.

I hope he will allow me to unfold the plans for privatization of British Airways before I comment on what he said about a Bill or no Bill.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, Lib): With my own experience, I am sure the minister is not prepared to bring a Bill before this House to privatize British Airways if it does not do something about the £1,000m of debt which is owed to the country?

That is the strength of the scheme which has been put forward by British Caledonian, because it does suggest some way in which it might be met without a loss to the Government.

Mr Ridley: He has put forward his own solution to these two problems. It would be for the two airlines concerned to think along the same lines and more competitive situation as between a privatized British Airways and the other independent British airlines?

Can he confirm that before there is a move to privatize British Airways, the accumulated debts of British Airways, it will require the bringing before this House of a Bill?

Mr Ridley: I have discussed the first matter with Sir Adam Thompson

Report soon on condition of Severn Bridge

TRANSPORT

The Government expected to receive shortly a report from Flint and Neil, agreed by Mott, Hay and Anderson, consulting engineers on the Severn Bridge. Mrs Lyda Chalkler, Minister of State for Transport, said during questions.

Any slight delay in its receipt, she added, had no significance for the safety of the bridge. The Secretary of State for transport (Mr Nicholas Ridley) would inform the Commons of the report's recommendations as soon as possible.

She said she was sympathetic to the point made by Mr Raymond Powell (Ogmore, Lab) who said that lane closures on the Severn Bridge were affecting the economy of Wales and it was high time the Commons had a further statement.

The widening scheme on the M1 between London and the junction with the M6 should be completed by the end of the month, Mrs Chalkler, Minister of State for Transport, said. She added that some night-time closures of the northbound carriageway would be necessary for a couple of weeks thereafter.

Belts saving lives

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Mrs Lyda Chalkler, Minister of State for Transport, said in a written reply that deaths and serious injuries to front seat occupants of cars and light vans in the first five months of the introduction of the compulsory wearing of seats belts were down 20 per cent.

Reuters is not a charity

LEGAL AFFAIRS

It is the definition of a scandal that huge profits may be the reward for discharging the undertaking that are entrusted in the Trust deed, Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, made clear that he would have no official responsibility in the proposed takeover of Reuters by a new agency into a public company.

It was only charitable trusts for which he had any responsibility, and there was no evidence that the Reuters Trust came within this category, Sir Michael Havers said.

Mr Alfred Morris (Manchester, Lab) said that the Lord Chancellor should be urgently in touch with the Lord Chief Justice, formally or informally, to express the concern of many MPs about the proposal to turn the Reuters Trust into a public company.

The approval of the Lord Chief Justice (he said) is required to amend the trust deeds and he appears not even to have been consulted.

Not a happy story

SHIPBUILDING

It is no good blaming the Koreans if there were strikes in this country or orders were delivered late, Lord Cockfield, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said when the House of Lords debated the second reading of the British Shipbuilders (Borrowing Powers) Bill. This increases British Shipbuilders' statutory borrowing limit to £1,000m with provision to increase the limit further to £1,200m.

Lord Cockfield said the performance of Britain's shipbuilding industry was not a happy story.

He pointed out: The simple truth is that in many of the yards operated by British Shipbuilders productivity is lower than in other parts of the world. Mr David Mitchell, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said when answering transport questions

nationalization. It also compares unfavourably with productivity in many of the European yards.

Wage levels in Korea were lower than in the United Kingdom although not as low as most people suggested. Britain had lost a lot of orders from circumstances which were entirely under its own control.

He was answering a debate in which Lord Bruce of Donington, for the Opposition, said the industry was not merely entitled to support of the Government to ensure there was a continuing shipbuilding industry in Britain but to legitimate protection against dumping.

The Bill was read a second time.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Coal Industry Bill, second reading.

Leads (2.15): Debate on reducing crimes of violence.

The Army's human factors: 2 Troops must keep combat fit

A new standard for physical fitness among combat units in the Army is to be adopted next spring.

It will become mandatory for members of the field army, that is combat units, to undergo a special annual fitness test over and above the basic fitness test which has to be passed by virtually every soldier twice a year.

The main item of the combat fitness test will be to be able to cover eight miles in two hours - in full battle order, carrying a weapon and 30-35 pounds of ammunition. The total amount carried will thus be more than 50 pounds.

The introduction of that test comes after continuing concern at the highest levels of the Army to ensure that appropriate levels of fitness are maintained throughout the service.

That concern is based on the premise that when a crisis arises it is most unlikely that there will be sufficient warning for troops to train up to combat fitness; they have to be combat fit all the time.

When a basic fitness test applicable to the entire Army was introduced in 1978, it was

The military machine must take account of human factors, but the soldier must be fit to fight. RODNEY COWTON, Defence Correspondent, in the second of two articles, looks at the work of the Army Personnel Research Establishment to promote standards of physical fitness among soldiers.

left at the discretion of the combat arms whether they introduced their own higher standard. Now the standard adopted by the infantry, and tested over about five years, will now be extended to the whole field army.

It is likely, however, that those sections of the Army which attach exceptional importance to physical fitness, such as the Parachute Regiment and the Special Air Service Regiment, will continue to set higher standards.

The basic fitness test, which applies to the entire Army, and not merely to those who may find themselves involved in combat, is applied to individuals twice a year. It requires them to cover three miles in a specified time, which varies according to age.

Much of the work on army fitness standards has been carried out by the Army Personnel Research Establish-

ment (CAPRE) at Farnborough. One finding which they have confirmed, which is encouraging to those nearer the grave than the cradle, is that provided a person maintains his health and takes regular physical exercise, the rate of decline in physical ability is surprisingly slow.

It is reckoned that for such a person the decline from the peak of early manhood should be no more than 5 to 10 per cent a decade.

For many years the Army had not unduly concerned itself with the fitness of soldiers over the age of 35, but in the late 1970s concern began to develop about the condition of those older men, many of whom were doing physically undemanding work.

When the new basic fitness training programme, called "Fit to Fight", was introduced in 1978, for the first time it subject men up to the age of 50 subject to a two-yearly fitness test.

(Continued)

Whitehall brief

Fears over cuts and defence intelligence

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Michael Heseltine's application of MINIS, management information systems, for ministers to plan at the Department of the Environment, to the Ministry of Defence (MoD), will not reach the state of publication until early next year. But it has already achieved a first.

It has achieved the former intelligence chief Vice-Admiral Sir Louis Le Bailly, to speak out publicly on the dangers of further cuts in the ministry's Defence Intelligence Staff (DIS), of which he was director-general between 1972 and 1975.

Most of the Le Bailly thesis would receive wholehearted endorsement in the highest reaches of the MoD, albeit privately, as intelligence affairs are never discussed openly even in connexion with the DIS which, unlike the Secret Intelligence Service, MI6 (which answers to the Foreign Office) is an overt and acknowledged body, not a covert agency.

The common ground between the MoD and Sir Louis is partly historical, partly functional.

The DIS was created in

1965, by a fusion of the naval, military and air intelligence organizations and the Joint Intelligence Bureau, which operated in the economic field. It achieved both savings of some 30 per cent in manpower and a better product for the chiefs-of-staff.

It was also intended to meet more effectively the need for a second Whitehall centre of worldwide and Secret block intelligence to set alongside the political assessment fed by the Foreign Office into the Cabinet Office's Joint Intelligence Committee, the ultimate collector and interpreter of the product of the secret world for the Cabinet.

In particular, it was meant to provide practical assessments of what was "on the other side of the hill", in the shape of forces ranged against Nato, and to take 18 to 20-year forward looks at the Soviet economy, technology and weaponry. That too, it has achieved.

After the 1967 mergers, the DIS settled down as an institution more than 1,000 strong, its director-general reporting to the Secretary of State for Defence, instead of to

the Secretary of the Cabinet as in the past, while providing an independent voice at the Joint Intelligence Committee. His number 2, the Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff (Intelligence), sustained an input into the chiefs-of-staff machine.

Where the MoD privately disagrees with Sir Louis is about the level of cuts since the mid-1970s and the dangers of any MINIS-induced economies.

Sir Louis is alarmed at private information which suggests cuts in the last eight years may have reached about 40 per cent. Such reductions, he believes, may well have led to a concentration of effort in the main threat - Russia and her satellites - with very little capacity left for other parts of the world.

Another chunk carved out might mean the DIS could no longer fulfil both its "other side of the hill" and long-term forecasting functions.

That could lead to an imbalance at the heart of British intelligence through an over-reliance on Foreign Office political output and too few top-

class people to assess intelligence material.

The remedy applied, according to MOD sources, is to build flexibility into the system, to beef up capacity in areas old and new when necessary.

But there is an operational gap between the Le Bailly thesis and those offered by MOD for cuts in the DIS since 1975. The difference between Sir Louis's range of 35 to 40 per cent and the MOD figure of a 16 per cent saving in civilian staff (13 per cent for the DIS as a whole) cannot be explained away by different statistical bases or calculation or the possible inclusion of some DIS staff abroad in other people's budgets.

The DIS element in Mr Heseltine's MINIS will be highly important. It will also be private for security reasons. In the next few weeks, the full-party Commons Select Committee on Defence will be reconstituted. It is allowed to see confidential material and to take evidence in camera. Sir Louis's fears should be investigated and the defence committee is the ideal body to do it.



Administration in disarray over policy on Central America

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

American policy in Central America is in disarray, and the Reagan Administration appears divided about how best to deal with the growing unrest in the region.

Some influential voices in Washington are advocating a larger direct American military commitment, including more men and more money to prop up the regime in El Salvador.

But such an approach faces stiff resistance from Congress, which last week approved \$20m (£13.3m) less in military aid for El Salvador than the Administration had requested.

Others are arguing that the United States should give more military aid to pro-Western Central American countries which are seeking to establish a greater degree of military coordination to prevent the export of insurgency by the left-wing Sandinista regime in Nicaragua.

Still others feel that Washington should embark on a new diplomatic drive in partnership with the four-nation Contadora group - Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama - to seek a negotiated settlement to the region's problems.

These officials feel that Cuban prestige has been badly damaged because of the successful United States action in Grenada. Washington should now take advantage of the recognition that Cuba cannot

defend its surrogates by giving serious consideration to the peace plan recently put forward by Nicaragua.

No one in Washington is attempting any longer to disguise how grave the military situation is in El Salvador. The modest advances achieved by the Salvadorean Army earlier this year have evaporated as the left-wing guerrillas once more seize the initiative. At the same time United States officials are dismayed by a resurgence in killings by government-controlled right-wing death squads.

Even such a pronounced Administration hawk as Mr Fred Ikle, Under-Secretary for Defence Policy, who has just returned from a tour of Central America, has conceded that the war is not going well.

His answer is for the United States to provide "tens of millions of dollars worth" of additional military aid, particularly helicopters so that the Salvadorean Army can be made more mobile.

He is also advocating more assistance to El Salvador's pre-war Western neighbours and a stepping-up of United States military manoeuvres in the region.

Speaking on his return to Washington, Mr Ikle said the United States is to send 1,000 combat engineers to Costa Rica for "civil action" such as road-



Kenya farewell: President Moi escorting the Queen past tribal dancers at the departure ceremony at Nairobi airport.

Big Bangladesh welcome for the Queen

From Michael Hanley, Dhaka

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh arrived in the capital of Bangladesh from Kenya late last night to an enthusiastic welcome by several hundred thousand people.

Despite the lateness of the hour, a godunatured crowd - mostly male lined the nine-and-a-half mile route from the airport to the centre of Dhaka.

The Queen, in a powder blue dress with a design of cyclamens, and a matching broad brimmed hat, was greeted by the chief martial law administrator of Bangladesh, Lieutenant-General Husain Ershad, and the man he put in as president, Mr Ahsanuddin Choudhury.

She was greeted by the deputy martial law administrators. Members of the Cabinet and senior officials of the diplomatic corps, and members of the staff of the British High Commission.

The Duke, counting off the British diplomats from the bend in red carpet said: "Ah, you must be the fifth secretary" to a luckless envoy.

After the greeting ceremony

the Queen drove with the President directly to the government guest house for the night. En route she passed several huge portraits of herself and newly installed flag staffs bearing the Bangladeshi and British flags. Most of the Union Jacks were flown the right way up.

She made a triumphal entrance to the city which had been specially built and had been completed in the nick of time, the scaffolding being ripped off and hurled to the side of the road, even as the royal Tri Star was touching down at Zia international airport, named after the last President to be assassinated.

Earlier in the day General Ershad had announced dates for presidential and parliamentary elections.

The military regime, which took over in March 1982 has long promised a return to democracy, but political activity has been technically outlawed since then. Last night just an hour-and-a-half before the Queen's aircraft touched down, General Ershad went on radio and television to declare: "I hereby permit open politics from this moment on."

Announcing the dates, he said: "If peace and discipline are ensured, the presidential election in Bangladesh will take place on May 24, 1984 and the parliamentary election on November 25, 1984."

General Ershad reminded his nationwide audience that there has been a controversy on whether the country should have a parliamentary or a presidential form of Government. "We believe there is no scope for controversy on this question," he said.

"In 1972 the constitution was changed from a parliamentary system to a presidential system. After this we witnessed many sad events in this country, but at least the presidential system continued."

"When I took over on March 24, 1982 I simply suspended that constitution so it is quite proper that when I am about to set in motion the process of democracy, I must bring back the suspended constitution."

The chief martial law ad-

Unity bid by 7 parties in Namibia

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A potential new alignment of "internal" political parties has emerged in Namibia, the vast, mineral-rich territory still illegally occupied and administered by South Africa. It could prove an embarrassment to Pretoria.

A Multi-Party Conference (MPC) of seven of Namibia's most important non-Swapo political groups was publicly launched last weekend.

The Angola-based Swapo (South-West Africa People's Organisation), which has been waging a sporadic guerrilla war against South Africa forces in Namibia for more than 15 years, has denounced the MPC as an "anti-Swapo front" and "another South African puppet show".

Observers in Windhoek, however, believe that the MPC is a genuinely independent initiative.

Indians run gauntlet in Durban

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

Police yesterday arrested more than 40 placard-carrying protesters and dispersed several hundred others gathered outside the city hall in Durban to heckle members of the Indian community as they arrived to hear Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister.

The meeting was organized by Mr Amichand Rajbansi, an Indian politician who favours participation in South Africa's new constitution.

He hopes to become the first Prime Minister of the House of Delegates, the Indian constituent of the segregated three-chamber parliament for whites, mixed-race, coloureds and Indians, which was approved by South Africa's whites.

Mr Rajbansi undoubtedly speaks for a considerable number of conservative, middle-class Indians.

Strauss party sends ultimatum to Kohl

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

An open quarrel in the increasingly frosty relations between Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union and the Bavarian-based Christian Social Union erupted at the weekend, with the CSU virtually sending the Chancellor an ultimatum to create a cabinet post for its powerful chairman, Herr Franz Josef Strauss.

Herr Gerold Tandler, the acting CSU party secretary, said it had been a mistake not to include Herr Strauss in the cabinet in March, and called on Mr Kohl to correct this.

Politicians here see behind these remarks an open bid for power by Herr Strauss, the ultimatum of increasing pressure from Bavaria on Bonn.

Rift on left widens after Aulnay defeat

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The defeat on Sunday of the left alliance in the Communist stronghold of Aulnay-sous-Bois on the northern outskirts of Paris, has once again brought to a head the tension between the Socialists and their Communist partners in the Government.

Even before the results were declared M Georges Marchais, the Communist Party leader, sought to blame the widely-predicted loss of Aulnay - held by the Communists for the past 18 years - on a general tendency of the left, particularly the Socialists, to lose ground at the polls.

The succession of losses suffered by the left in municipal by-elections since the nationwide municipal elections last March were due more to the voters' dissatisfaction with the Government's record than to a reaction against claims of electoral fraud, he suggested.

Court findings of electoral fraud, largely in Communist held towns, in the municipal elections last March have been the cause of virtually all the by-elections since then. M Marchais nevertheless felt able to claim that "no Communist activists or elected representatives engage in fraud; they have never done so and never will".

Rift on left widens after Aulnay defeat

M Marchais's comments are likely to exacerbate a growing irritation among Socialists with the Communist Party's increasingly outspoken criticism of the Government, and a general lack of support for its more unpopular policies.

M Lionel Jospin, First Secretary of the Socialist Party, took the opportunity of a recent Socialist party conference in Boulogne-Breasse, apparently on President Mitterrand's instructions, to call the Communist Party to order, accusing it of undermining the Government's credibility.

In the second round of the elections in Aulnay-sous-Bois, a town of nearly 80,000, one-sixth of them immigrants, the right-wing opposition succeeded in winning 54 per cent of the votes, without the support of the extreme right-wing National Front, with which it had declined to join forces. The opposition took only 40 per cent of the vote in the 1981 presidential elections.

Before the 1983 municipal elections, the Communists controlled 65 of the 242 towns of more than 2,500 inhabitants in the so-called "Red Belt" of the Ile de France around Paris; now it controls only 37.

Druze shell Beirut civilians

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

as usual US Marine spokesmen refuse to comment on the fights other than to say that they were for reconnaissance purposes.

A good example of the war fever which is now gripping Beirut could be found in a front page article in the daily paper *Al-Safir* which announced yesterday that American Marines had stationed batteries of Hawk ground-to-air missiles opposite the Syrian front line around Aqoura high in the mountains north east of the capital but when I drove 6,000ft up to the snow line at Aqoura yesterday, I found only goat herds, five villagers and eight Lebanese soldiers huddling from the cold

Heavy jail sentences for 23 in Turkey

Ankara - After a controversial trial lasting nearly a year and a half, 23 leading members of the Turkish Peace Association were jailed yesterday by an Istanbul military court for "founding a clandestine organization to wage class struggle".

Of the 30 defendants, who included well-known journalists, writers, former MPs, jurists and artists, 18 were sentenced to eight years in prison while five others received five years. The court acquitted another five. Two are at large and had been tried in absentia.

Man who sold wife jailed

Peking (AFP) - A teacher was jailed for 15 years in south-west China for selling women, including his own wife, several times.

The *Guangming Daily* reported that the wife had returned to her husband after each sale, leaving the buyers empty-handed. She was sentenced to 14 years.

Marxist wins

Lima (Reuters) - Peru's centrist Government faced a crushing defeat last night in municipal elections in which a Marxist headed for certain victory in Lima's mayoral poll. His rivals conceded defeat and the opposition made gains in the provinces.

Danube ban

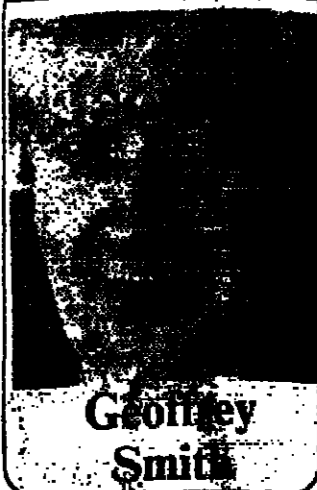
Vienna (AP) - The state-owned Danube Steamship Company announced that it will suspend cargo and barge traffic today on the Danube for the first time in more than 20 years of low water levels.

Correction

In the interview with Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, published on Saturday, Mr Ozal was asked if he regarded Cyprus as part of the Turkish Motherland. His reply should have read: "No, there is a Turkish federation state of Cyprus there."

If this state declared its independence, he added, "we will support them because they have waited so long. If a solution could not be found, they have every right, whatever they do." The aim of a solution to the Cyprus problem was limited.

Commentary



Every time I have come to Washington during the Reagan Administration, I have been aware of it as a balance of power among the President's principal advisers.

First there was the apparently harmonious and equal sharing of influence among the triumvirate of Mr Ed Meese, Mr Jim Baker and Mr Michael Deaver. Then Mr Meese seemed to become preeminent. "Mr Reagan's Prime Minister" was the fashionable description. But he could not sustain his dominance, and there followed a period of bitter conflict which seriously damaged the Administration.

When Mr William Clark became the National Security Adviser, the triumvirate became a quartet. Indeed, many people at that time suspected that Mr Clark, who had been Mr Reagan's first chief of staff in California, would shortly replace Mr Baker as chief of staff in the White House and concentrate power in his own hands.

Now it is quite different. Not only has Mr Clark moved from the White House, but it is no longer accurate to speak of a triumvirate. Mr Baker has formed a close alliance with Mr Deaver and has become the dominant adviser - more so than Mr Meese ever was because he is far more accomplished in the exercise of bureaucratic power. He is, in Washington terms, a highly effective operator. This is freely acknowledged on all sides within the Administration, by Mr Baker's supporters and opponents alike.

His rise is of wider significance than a mere power-play of personalities. It tells us something about the nature of the Administration because Mr Baker is not one of Mr Reagan's California cronies. He is a long-term Reaganite. He managed President Ford's reelection campaign in 1976 against the challenge first to Mr Reagan and then of Mr Carter. In 1980, as Mr George Bush's campaign manager, he was organising the principal opposition to Mr Reagan's drive for the Republican nomination.

That Mr Baker should ever have become one of Mr Reagan's principal advisers is illuminating. His power is not absolute, when Mr Clark moved from the post of National Security Adviser last month it was reported that Mr Baker wished to succeed him, with Mr Deaver taking Mr Baker's place as chief of staff. This might not have enhanced Mr Baker's personal authority directly, but together they would then have exercised the principal influence over the whole range of the Administration's activities.

This report is confirmed by highly placed Administration sources. But the opposition to Mr Baker's idea - from Mr Clark himself, Mr Meese, Mr Weinberger, Mrs Kirkpatrick and Mr Casey, the director of the CIA - was too strong.

There may be further conflicts ahead over the President's reelection campaign, assuming that Mr Reagan does not resign. His intimate personal friends are known not to take that for granted. Their thoughtful remarks in private conversations evidently indicate that they believe there is still an element of doubt.

I would accept that there is, but I would not put it at more than 20 per cent because of the pressures that will be brought to bear upon Mr Reagan, whatever his personal inclinations may be. Already planning is going ahead to ensure that he could make a swift and positive start to a second term. A good many people will feel badly let down if he does withdraw.

But if he runs next year there is the conflict of struggle for control of the campaign between Senator Paul Laxalt, the general chairman of the Republican Party, and an old friend of Mr Reagan, and the Baker-Deaver team in the White House.

So Mr Baker cannot get his way on everything. But his sway is greater than any other adviser's has been in the lifetime of this Administration, and beneath him there are other members of the Ford-Bush sector of the party in positions of power and influence. Mr Baker's personal authority is not therefore an aberration. It is an indication that this is a more pragmatic, though less united, Administration than has customarily been in Britain.

It also explains why many Republican right-wingers, who have been gunning persistently for Mr Baker, are not happy with Mr Reagan. To American ideologues he has been a disappointment. They thought they were electing the President of their dreams, and they have found themselves with a less acute political instinct than they relied increasingly upon the smartest operator around.

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Way clear for poison oil trial

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

A judicial investigation lasting more than two years has cleared the way for the trial of 31 people accused in connexion with the toxic cooking oil that killed hundreds in Spain and made tens of thousands sick.

Madrid legal sources said, however, that no date has yet been set for the trial, and, because of its complexity and the number of people involved, it may not take place for another year or more.

Of the 31 charged with offences against public health, four are missing and are presumed to have fled the country. Ten others are in prison pending trial. The remainder are free on bail. Some also face charges of fraud, industrial piracy (the use of brands and symbols without authorisation) and the falsification of public documents.

The first of more than 300 victims died in June 1981 on the outskirts of Madrid. More than 20,000 Spaniards were affected.

The poisoning occurred among families which bought what was sold as pure olive oil at bargain prices. It turned out to be processed rape seed oil originally intended for industrial use.

Crucial Italian vote on missiles

From Peter Nichols, Rome

thing totally new would have to be faced because loyalty to the western alliance, in particular towards the United States, has been hitherto an unquestioned foundation of Italian foreign policy.

Why should there be a debate at the last minute when Parliament decided in 1979 that the missiles would be accepted if negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union proved ineffectual? Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Prime Minister in 1979 who steered the agreement of missiles through Parliament, feels that the new debate is justified. He points out that there have been various changes in European politics in the intervening four years.

Police are keeping a close

Words of wisdom: An elderly Arafat supporter discusses the troubles with a young compatriot.

كندا من الأصل

SPECTRUM

Return of the missing Hitchcocks



For many years, five classic Alfred Hitchcock thrillers have been kept off cinema screens. Peter Waymark reports their reappearance

Alfred Hitchcock was a frugal man, probably as a result of his Jesuit upbringing. His daughter Patricia says: "He did not go in for fancy cars, racehorses, yachts or any of the other Hollywood accoutrements. He was very, very conservative and used to say, 'I never want to risk anything.'"

When he died in 1980, he left considerable wealth, mainly in stocks and bonds, and two luxurious Californian estates, one in Bel Air and the other in the magnificent redwoods of Santa Cruz. But there was another bequest to his family, which he jealously guarded and which should provide them with an income as long as the cinema survives: five of his famous films.

These were pictures he had removed from circulation several years before, ordering that all the prints should be destroyed. Some have not been shown, legally at least, since the 1960s, and their long disappearance has led them to be dubbed "the missing Hitchcocks". Just why he should have deliberately suppressed some of his most admired work for so long is the final Hitchcock mystery.

The five include two of the best he ever made in his 50 years as a director, *Rear Window* and *Vertigo*. Another, *The Trouble With Harry*, was one of his personal favourites. The others are *Rope*, with its intriguing experiment with the 10-minute takes, and the 1956 remake of his popular British thriller of the 1930s, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*.

Good news for Hitchcock buffs is that after protracted negotiations, Universal has bought the world rights to the five for a sum unofficially put at \$6m; and that the films are once more available to cinemas and to television. The story of their disappearance and eventual reemergence has as many twists and turns as a vintage Hitchcock plot.

Apart from *Rope*, the films were made in the 1950s under a deal with Paramount which stipulated that ownership of the titles would revert to Hitchcock eight years after their first cinema release. It is unusual for directors to own their films, but Hitchcock's case was not unique. Chaplin is probably the supreme example of director-owners and, more

recently, Stanley Kubrick has secured outright control of his pictures, from *A Clockwork Orange* onwards. *Rope* came into Hitchcock's possession by a different route. It had been made in 1948 for a company called Transatlantic Pictures, headed by Sidney (later Lord) Bernstein, who himself held the rights before releasing them to Hitchcock. Of the five in the bequest, *Rope* has been the least inaccessible and it was shown by the National Film Theatre in London as recently as 1977.

The others have become rarities, much written about by the growing body of Hitchcock admirers, but little seen. Except for *Vertigo*, for instance, none has ever been shown on British television. When precisely they were withdrawn is difficult to establish; even Hitchcock's agent is unable to supply the answer. The most likely date is somewhere in the early 1970s, though not all the films were freely available before that. In 1969 the National Film Theatre planned a complete retrospective of Hitchcock's work, confident of being able to obtain and screen all the films he had made up to that time. For *Vertigo* a print was ordered from the Cinematheque Francaise, the Paris archive, and brought to London personally by the curator, Henri Langlois. But when formal application was made to Hitchcock to show the film, the answer was that permission would be granted only if the source of the print was revealed.

Fearing that this might lead to an instruction to destroy the print, the NFT declined to name the source and the film was never shown. Nor was *Rear Window*. Neither film, in fact, has ever been screened at the NFT. A further complication in the case of *Rear Window* was a legal action brought against Hitchcock and Paramount to prevent their showing the film pending settlement of the estate of Cornell Woolrich, the writer on whose short story the film was based.

Withholding films, in the expectation that this creates a rarity value which can increase the price, is a relatively common practice. Chaplin did it with his features and the Walt Disney company still refuses to release to television any of its classic cartoons.

James Stewart: light on the dark side of Hitch

"It was always a joy working with Mr Hitchcock," James Stewart recalls. "We made four films. It was probably the greatest experience of my career."

Tall, pencil slim, impeccably groomed in a burgundy jacket and striped tie and full of the shy enthusiasm that is as much his trademark as his hesitant Yankee drawl, Mr Stewart has taken to the hustings to help promote the rerelease

in New York and London of the five lost Hitchcock films. He stars in four of them.

Keeping the films out of circulation "was a wonderful decision", Stewart says firmly, "and I think it's worked. People are anxious to see these films again. They are treating them like an event. So many good films have been ruined by television. All the cuts and the commercials on the small screen. People don't want to go out and see it in a theatre after that."

Stewart and his wife of 35 years, Gloria, saw *Rear Window* for the first time in 20 years when it opened at the New York Film Festival in October, where it received a rousing ovation. "It was thrilling for Jimmy," says Gloria Stewart. "When the picture ended the audience began to clap and then they stood spontaneously, almost in unison, and turned to our box. It was like the ocean rising."

At lunch afterwards, Stewart said: "I think the picture held up, didn't you? I was able to look at it objectively, I think, because of the time lapse. Usually when any actor looks at a film he can only look at himself. You're always saying to yourself 'I wish I had done that differently.' I should have been better". But I was able to get past that and really enjoy the picture."

Now he'd like to see the other films. "I was supposed to go to the Toronto Film Festival when *Vertigo* opened there and I would have liked to do that, but I had a little problem with my health and I had to miss it." The "little problem" is his way of dismissing a bout with skin cancer, for which he

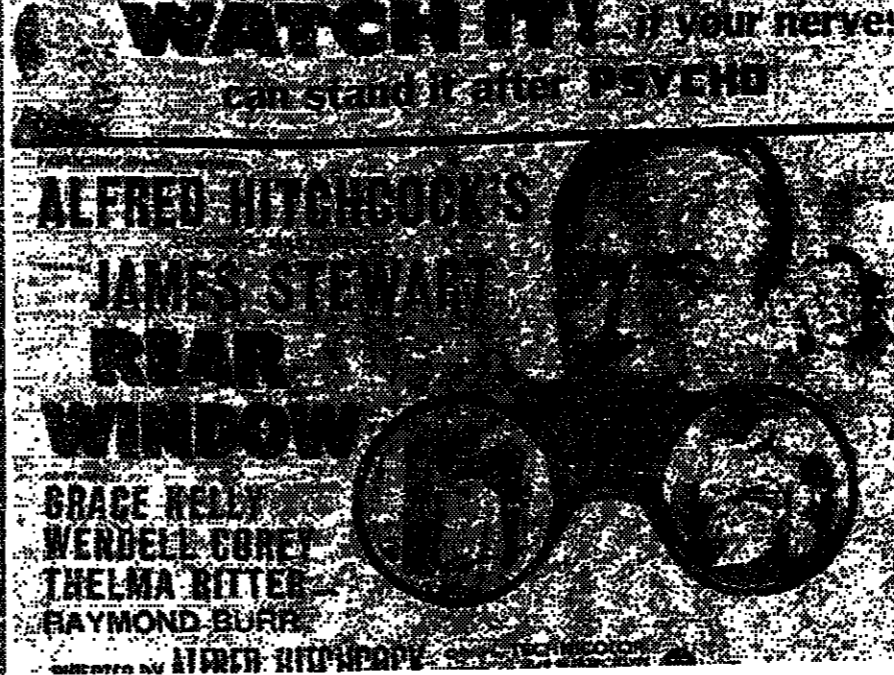


such as *Pinochio* and *Fantasia*, while they are still judged to be popular in the cinema. For Hitchcock, however, the consideration seems to have been more than purely commercial. Despite his great wealth, he remained at heart a thrifty Victorian, careful about his money and determined to make the most of his assets. When the films first reverted to his ownership, he was still earning vast sums from his film and television work and it is doubtful, once the taxman had taken his bite, whether the release of *Rear Window* and the rest would have been financially worthwhile.

That certainly would have been one reason for holding back. Another, possibly, was that the withdrawal of the films coincided with the burgeoning of a critical cult that had started in France during the 1950s, and was particularly associated with young writers such as Truffaut, Rohmer and Chabrol, and which later spread to Britain and the United States.

Though he gave a long film interview to Truffaut which formed the basis of a splendid book about his films, Hitchcock liked to disclaim any deep motives for his work. He was, though, delighted that so much serious notice was being taken of him and he must have realized that the commercial prospects of such films as *Vertigo* and *Rear Window* would thereby be enhanced.

People who sought permission to show the famous five came up against his long-standing agent, Herman Citron, a tough, shrewd negotiator with many famous Hollywood clients. Leslie Halliwell, who buys films for ITV, recalls: "We had been trying to



get these pictures for years. We would get through to Citron and he would ask 'How much?' When we told him, it was never enough." The legal non-availability of such desirable films led, perhaps inevitably, to a thriving black market. By knowing the right people, and paying the right price, it was possible to have prints made and to mount illicit screenings. Sharp-eyed devotees scanning the programmes of certain London art houses would come across such oblique items as "rare 1950s Hitchcock starring Kim Novak" which, though the title was not given, could only be *Vertigo*. A code for *Rear Window* was "a Hitchcock thriller to make you look behind your back".

When James Stewart, who appeared in several Hitchcock films (including four of the "five") wanted to show a clip of *Vertigo* during a retrospective of his work at the Berlin Film Festival in 1982, he was refused. Yet in a little cinema in the neighbourhood, 16mm versions of both *Vertigo* and *Rear Window* were being freely screened. It was only with extreme difficulty that the American Film Institute was able to secure an extract from *Vertigo* when it presented Hitchcock with its Life Achievement Award.

By the time of his death, however, Hitchcock, on Citron's advice, had decided to rerelease the five, pending legal clearance and the settling of an acceptable price. Both his agent and family deny a story in wide circulation that he saw the films as a means of buying himself out of a contract with Universal which, he feared, he would be too old and ill to fulfill.

The agreement with Universal to rerelease the films took about three years

'Today's audiences are starved of good, classy films'

to complete, partly because of the lengthy process of settling the estate but also because Citron, known in Hollywood as the Iceberg, was determined to strike the best bargain. Though other film companies were keenly interested, Universal was almost bound to clinch the deal: Hitchcock was, after all, one of the company's biggest stockholders and a close personal friend of the boss, Lew Wasserman.

Chaplin also withheld his films for a long period, but when he finally released them, they had only a modest impact. A plan to show the main features, one after the other, in the West End of London was abandoned in face of box-office indifference. The early signs are that the Hitchcock enterprise will prove more successful.

Rear Window, the first of the five to make its reappearance in the United States, was the hit of the recent New York Film Festival and has been playing simultaneously in three of the city's cinemas. In a few weeks it took more than \$300,000 at the box office. A delighted Patricia Hitchcock points out that the film made more money on its rerelease than most of the new pictures that came out at the same time, adding: "Its success shows, I think, that audiences are starved of good, classy films".

The films will be seen in Britain for the first time at the London Film Festival on November 19 and 20, projected in crisp new 35mm prints struck from the original negatives. ITV has acquired the television rights and expects to start showing the films late next year. The five should also be available during 1984 on video.

Unless *Vertigo* and *Rear Window* turn out on reexamination not to be the masterpieces that most knowledgeable critics hold them to be, the circulation of these films can only restore a reputation that has been dented in Donald Spoto's recent biography about Hitchcock's final years. If the old man were still around he would certainly have something pithy to say about it all, delivered in that rasping voice which never quite lost its cockney origins.

Additional reporting by Ivor Davis, Los Angeles



Did he or didn't he see a murder? James Stewart in *Rear Window*. He starred in four of the five missing films

successfully underwent radiation therapy. Although there's no longer any sign of the illness, he still has a certain fragility to his walk.

Despite his devotion to Hitchcock, Stewart makes it clear that his own favourite film is still *It's A Wonderful Life*, in which he plays a small-town banker in a position to do some good. It is directed by the equally legendary Frank Capra. "Hitch and Capra weren't all that different," Stewart remembers. "I tend to associate them together in style and attitude and the way they prepared themselves. They both had complete knowledge of the story they wanted to tell and on screen they both wanted to tell the story more visually than verbally. Hitchcock didn't like to depend too much on the spoken word."

Stewart refuses to believe there was a dark side to Hitchcock, revealed in the Donald Spoto biography. "It's just not true," he says unequivocally. "I wasn't aware of it because I don't think it was there. A dark side as described in the biography has got to come out all the time. A man can't hide it from the people he wants to hide it from, from the people who are close to him. I got

to know him pretty well and I don't believe there was a dark side."

However, he does not dispute the famous Hitchcock quote about actors being like cattle - he simply revises it a little. "He said actors should be treated like cattle and when you think about it, it's not such an insulting thing. As an actor you're told to go here, you're told to go there, and if you're not fast enough - and I was never noted for my speed - they prod you. Mr Hitchcock deserves a place in the cowboy hall of fame."

More seriously, Stewart adds: "There was always complete relaxation on a Hitchcock set among the crew members and the cast. I never at any time knew any emotional upset, any arguments of any kind working with him. His routine was pretty much the same no matter where we were - on a Hollywood stage, in Marrakesh or in San Francisco. He would look to see what he wanted in a scene, never through a camera, but as an audience would see it. Then he would make a square with his hands and that means that's what he wants on the screen for the next scene. The cameraman gets behind him and looks, there's no talk,

there's nothing and Hitch sits down in his blue suit and his tie and waits until the camera is set up. Then he says to the actors 'All right, let's do it.' (Stewart frequently speaks of Hitchcock in the present tense.)

Nor did Hitchcock have any interest in the Hollywood fashion for "motivation" or "method acting". When they were making *Vertigo*, according to Stewart, Kim Novak asked Hitchcock how her character should be motivated. He told her in a slightly exasperated tone: "Kim, it's only a movie."

For Stewart, Hitchcock was the perfect director. Neither liked to intellectualize about their work. Stewart still demurs when asked to define his own technique. In general, he believes, "the important thing in motion picture acting is that you try to develop a character and do it so the acting doesn't show and if you're successful in doing this, then believability starts sneaking in, and if you start to get people believing in what you're doing up there on the screen, then you're in pretty good shape."

Joan Goodman
© Joan Goodman November 1983.

Rope, *Rear Window* and *Vertigo* will be shown next Saturday and *The Trouble With Harry* and *The Man Who Knew Too Much* on Sunday at the Queen Elizabeth Hall as part of the London Film Festival. *Rear Window* opens at the Plaza, London, from December 2. James Stewart will deliver a Guardian Lecture at the National Film Theatre on December 6.

TOMORROW
The local rags: Alan Franks looks at the slumping fortunes of the provincial press

moreover... Miles Kingston

You hum it, I'll invent it

When Ralph Steadman, author of *I, Leonardo*, heard that no fewer than three musicals were being planned on the subject of Leonardo da Vinci, he confessed that he too had had the idea of a musical. He's not the only one. I have been tinkering with a Leonardo musical for several years, provisionally entitled *Lenny*. But during my research into Leonardo's notebooks I have discovered that none of us was being original: the great man, as usual, had got there first, and had the idea before us.

Here are a few of the relevant entries from the same year.

Jan 12 Cold. Got up. Invented the hot water bottle and went back to bed. Thought about my idea for speeding human locomotion by attaching wheels to the feet. Decided against it. Italian roads are too bad. Decided to go to the theatre instead.

Jan 13 Last night's play was dreadful. Today I devised a method of human locomotion by attaching boards to the feet and sliding down the snow. Got a young friend to try it out. He broke his leg. Decided to go out to hear some music.

Jan 14 Music dreadful. I have invented a chair with wheels on for my friend with the broken leg to go about in. It might be possible to attach an engine to it. Unfortunately I have not yet invented the engine.

Jan 15 While I was staying in last night, and inventing a two-wheeled machine to pedal round on, I got to thinking about music and drama. Why not, I thought, combine the two and make something entirely different? Musical drama? No - better, musical comedy!

Spent the rest of the day working on a rough script based on the life of Our Lord. I think I will call it *Jesus Christ, Renaissance Man*. Invented pyjamas and went to bed.

Jan 17 I have been showing my script to Lorenzo, who runs the Comedia Playhouse. He is very excited by the ideas and says that if we can get the right backers, dancers, singers and publicity, we could make fortune. This would suit me fine, as none of my inventions has caught on, and "The Last Supper" is proving harder than I thought; the 12 models spend more time eating than posing, and I can't afford preparing lamb every day. But Lorenzo already wants me to rewrite Act II, so that Judas Iscariot gets a good song and more laughs.

Feb 6 A nightmarish three weeks. Lorenzo makes me have long meetings with backers, all of whom want changes to the musical. Now at last they have come out in the open and say that the Jesus Christ idea is a bit advanced and couldn't I adapt a well-known book, like *Aesop's Fables* or Boccaccio's *Decameron*? I pointed out icily that my *Jesus* is based on a well-known book.

Invented the fishing rod and went for a weekend in the country. Feb 21 My new musical based on Aesop, called *Cats, Dogs and Lots of Other Animals*, has gone into rehearsal. If I had known it would involve so much backstage bitchery and bitterness, I would never have got involved. I have also had to invent devices for raising and lowering actors, billowing smoke across the stage, making weak voices reach the back of the theatre and tearing tickets in half.

Work on "The Last Supper" is very slow. Judas got drunk and broke his arm. Invented the sling. Feb 27 Worse and worse. It now turns out that two other theatre companies have been working on a musical version of *Aesop*. The backers want me to switch to a musical version of Ovid, called *Ovid*.

Tried to get on with my portrait of the girl this morning. She told me, with that funny half-smile she has, that I was looking in a bad way and needed looking after. "Don't cry for me, Mona Lisa", I muttered, and then found myself thinking that that was a good song-idea. Good God, my mind has been added. Invented Valium and went to bed.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 202)

Grid for a crossword puzzle with numbered squares.

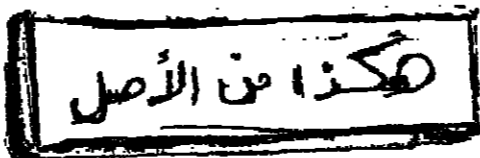
- ACROSS: 1 Spatzer (6), 2 Rice dish (5), 3 Whichever (3), 4 Lollipop (5), 5 Scottish reel (8,5), 6 Rice (7), 7 Keyword in context (4), 8 Smoothly (8), 9 Stop up hole (4), 10 Story teller (9), 11 Military land forces (4), 12 Pleasant (4), 13 Deductively (1,6), 14 Not as much (4), 15 Spicy (5), 16 Working group (4), 17 Series of observations (4), 18 Sacrificial venture (6), 19 Remains (5), 20 Small antelope (5), 21 Standard (4), 22 Fruit preserve (3).

SOLUTION TO No 201
ACROSS: 1 Sarcophagus 9 Grandee 10 Trice 11 PLO 13 Reel 16 Hire 17 Elated 18 Port 20 Pyre 21 Cleave 22 Oafs 23 Nowt 25 Cwm 28 Ideal 29 Ikebana 30 Photo finish
DOWN: 2 Agate 3 Cede 4 Prep 5 Auto 6 Utility 7 Agoraphobia 8 Deferential 12 Lecrway 14 Le 15 Callow 19 Refresh 20 Pen 24 Opals 25 Clot 26 Miff 27 Neon

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THE ARTS

Galleries

Revelations of craftsmanship

Tom Phillips
Waddington

Bryan Kneale
Redfern

Eric Holt
Piccadilly

Harry Thubron
Curwen

David Hockney
Hayward

Paper as Image
Crafts Council

Helmut Becker
Canada House

David Cox
Victoria and Albert

biophilic's Koh-i-noor, and Phillips lovingly lists the graphic techniques that were used: silkscreen, etching, blind inlay, mezzotint, stone lithography and letterpress. The images themselves are as diverse as the techniques, yet unmistakably Phillips with their crispness, complexity and eclecticism. The project took seven years, during which, he writes, "Wherever I happened to go, from Balham to Botswana, I followed the trail of the hatch-faced Florentine who, like Montari, manifested himself in the unlikeliest places".

A few doors along the road in the Redfern Gallery, until November 26, Bryan Kneale's bronze male heads have an impact which encourages the imagination to linger in the Inferno's shadow. They are heads that communicate a defiance accumulated over long decades, spirits near the ends of their tethers, but still proud. At the centre is *Crippled Man*, a superbly balanced and economical sculpture, with just a head and shoulders and one long arm that reaches down to prop the invisible, maimed body.

At the Piccadilly Gallery, until December 3, Eric Holt's paintings reveal a world which is strictly English, with pigeons, lavender-fields, and a tinge of Stanley Spencer in the compositions and atmosphere. Not in the paint, though, which is flat and enamel-bright. Every brick and flower and leaf - including slug-holes - is picked out, and the fruits of the snowberry bush have eyes that peer up the skirt of the girl in the grass with her lover. Some would say there is more craft than art here, though the many people who like the work will not bother to differentiate.

Harry Thubron's collages, on the other hand, will probably be seen by some as the purest kind of twentieth-century fine art. They are modest in size, include anything that takes the artist's fancy - a glove, lino, charred

wood, torn blueprint, artificial rose - and are put together with a visual confidence that makes them look like modern "old masters". Thubron has spent many years as an influential teacher, a pioneer of postwar experimental courses, and these accretions from mainly waste materials are the objects that stake out his ideas. But some passers-by outside the Curwen Gallery, where the works hang until December 3, glimpsing the burnt, frayed and torn bits and pieces rescued for posterity, may have their reservations.

David Hockney's injection of time into his photographic collages, so that we no longer see just one "frozen moment" but many moments, intricately arranged, has produced works that are hugely entertaining and may be seen at the Hayward until February 5. Whether it brings photography nearer to fine art can be left to the committees, but the results are dazzling to look at, and one collage, *My Mother, Bolton Abbey*, is a memorable portrait by any standard. The perspective effects, and the deft selection of colour and texture, turn the exploration of the narrative element into an absorbing journey. Proust has been mentioned, but I think they reminded me more of John

Fowles's narrative sleight of hand. Besides the collages, the exhibition has polaroid composites and pages from Hockney's albums, and, as people peered and exclaimed, it was rather like eavesdropping on tourists visiting a stately home. "If you ask me," said a young man after closely inspecting *Gregory swimming*, 120 joined polaroids, "Gregory don't look as though he can swim very well".

Paper as Image, which John Russell Taylor saw in Cambridge, will be at the Crafts Council until December 24 with several important additions. There was cooperation at committee level here, for the exhibits are by an international selection of artists, and are assembled partly to demon-

strate that the craft of hand papermaking is alive and well. Many of the works are three-dimensional, and some are suspended, so there is a light-headed, kite-flying atmosphere to the gallery - which helps to mask the fact that separately some of the images are rather damp squibs.

One object which aroused my curiosity was a real branch hung with green paper leaves that had old botanical prints screened on to them. This turned out to be by Helmut Becker, whose exhibition at Canada House is timed to coincide with *Paper as Image*. Here the art and craft debate seems to step through the looking glass. Becker, who is an Associate Professor of Visual Art in Ontario, processes "paper" from among other natural materials, flax, which he grows himself. The result is a material so hard and resonant that he can sculpt it into shapes called *Drums and Shields*. In his largest exhibit, many of these shapes are strung over a frame of saplings to form *Tropoids Solar Long House*. The gallery walls around the long house glitter with foil, and one is hung with *Solar Forest*, huge streams of cotton paper in spectrum colours. These streams are supposed to signify alternative energy sources, while the natural materials used in the panels link back to those used by stone-age Inuitians and forward to the primitive needs of modern man. But I needed the accompanying text to glean this information.

No text is needed for David Cox. John Russell Taylor warmly welcomed his bicentenary exhibition when it opened in Birmingham in July, and now it is at the Victoria and Albert Museum until January 8. A modest man, Cox did not impose an ambitious will or overbearing style on his work, but allowed the subject-matter to dictate to his hand and eye so that time and again the spectator is quietly filled with the sensation of "being there".

Paddy Kitchen



An atmospheric tinge of Spencer: Eric Holt's *West Newton Couple*

Television Moral science

Sixty-one years ago John Reith, an unemployed Scottish engineer, applied for and got the general managership of the British Broadcasting Company. He recognized that, small as it was, a new power resided therein and that he could have the use of it. Not everyone was so far-seeing and, by the time others had caught on, the reins were tight in his huge grasp.

His wartime experiences had affected him greatly and Roger Milner, who wrote Reith, which began on BBC1 last night and will conclude tonight, obviously believes - for the first part was studded with wartime flashbacks - that his own world war never finished. Indeed Reith got his first taste of unquestioned power as Transport Officer of the Scottish Rifles, and said that title pleased him more than any of the many he subsequently received because it gave him such powerful memories.

At the BBC he strove to combine ethics, as he saw them, with science, carrying out a mission for the Lord. As he emerged last night he merited Churchill's remark about Cripps - "There but for the grace of God goes God" - for his Christianity was of the kind in which righteousness, or maybe self-righteousness, was more easily discernible than charity.

In the BBC pantheon no one matches Reith. His ghost is said to glimmer still, though, over the years, it will have lost some wattage. In contemporary society a man wielding his conscience like a claymore would probably have a short innings. Reith wielded his staff, board and government, building up his infant company into a corporation, routing Churchill at the General Strike when the latter sought to put radio in the government's scabbard, amending Baldwin's message to the nation for him and demanding the resignation of his able chief engineer, Peter Eckersley, because he was getting divorced. It was tremendous stuff. As Reith, Tom Fleming, possibly best known as a hushed voice on regal occasions, naturally towered - and roared - above all. At 6ft 5in he is an inch shorter than his subject was, but he lacked nothing in meanness.

Roger Milner, who tunneled through the mountain of Reithian lore as well as the four and a half million words of his diary, has also done a magnificent job. The supporting cast have to dart from the shadows for the power of Reith even obscures the BBC, but Peter Barkworth (Baldwin), Robert Lang (Churchill) and Malcolm Stoddard (Eckersley) darted well.

The director of this epic is Kenneth Lives; the producer, Innes Lloyd. Tonight's 90 minutes will no doubt pass as quickly as last night's. One hopes the BBC will be spared a thunderbolt.

Dennis Hackett

Opera houses in four countries will be linked by satellite on December 11 for a television programme marking the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of the late Maria Callas. The two-hour programme will present live performances from La Scala in Milan, the Paris Opera, Covent Garden and the Lyric Opera of Chicago. Rare film excerpts of Callas in performance will also be shown. The programme will be transmitted live in Britain, France and Italy and be shown in the United States the following day.

Hair-splitting debates on the claims and aims of art as opposed to craft have prolonged many an education and funding committee meeting. Such pigeon-holing is, however, made to seem pretty sterile by several of this week's exhibitions, not least Tom Phillips's rich and diverse *Dante's Inferno* project which is at Waddington's until November 26.

Usually an artist just provides a score or set of illustrations to a literary text, but Phillips has made 139; he has also done his own translation, and made paintings, prints, diaries and work-in-progress archives that are exhibited alongside the contents of the book itself. A team of craftsmen have aided the birth of this

Opera

Tippett's music makes the best effect

The Midsummer Marriage
San Francisco

Sir Michael Tippett's *The Midsummer Marriage*, almost thirty years past its London première, offers the composer his strongest chance to win a place among the very few modern operas in the regular repertory of international-class houses. Since 1955, critics have been lavish in praise of its expressive, accessible and richly singable score. But they have often been less than compelled by Tippett's aggressively symbolic libretto.

In a determined attempt to demonstrate the viability of one of his favourite operas, Terry McEwen, the San Francisco Opera general director, along with the director John Copley from Covent Garden and the resident conductor David Agler, have invested much money, energy, time and imagination in this work. The result, a US première, was very nearly convincing.

The apparent story, it will be remembered, deals with a cross modern businessman; his daughter, her lover and a large chorus of their friends; his comic secretary, and her working-class boyfriend - half Bottom the Weaver, half Papageno. These real-world folk interact, through a Midsummer Day, with near-naked wood sprites, Grecian ancients, an Egyptian soothsayer and the sublime truths of Hindu scripture.

San Francisco's heroic effort began with a unit "temple" set (designer Robin Don) in the shape of a 40-foot-high white

plaster head, partly eroded, around which wound a floating green staircase: daughter Jennifer's way up to her anima-heaven. Behind the fingers of a huge hand lay a red-glowing cave: her lover Mark's way down to his animus-hell. The earth and sky around were dappled with layers of abstract greenery, perforated sheets of lime-green steel or plastic. Over this semi-mystical woodland, forever transformed by magical lighting, a credible and superbly trained chorus of about 60, dressed in everyday picnicers' whites, met and mingled easily with the Ancients and 13 lithe, mythical dancers, who leapt, posed and dithered about.

The whole was emotionally persuasive, but the realities of casting and production (plus a

few of Tippett's stranger conceits) intruded on one's imaginative ideal, so well sustained by the score. Mary Jane Johnson's Jennifer was superb: both her departure and her return to earth were vocally spellbinding. Sherri Greenwald's Bella (the secretary) was brisk, bright and convincing as a twentieth-century Papageno. But neither of their partners - Dennis Bailey as Mark and Ryland Davies as Jack, the mechanic - was able to maintain the symmetrical balance of power that text and score assert.

Raimund Herinx's King Fisher, the businessman-father, was played as a Texas plutocrat out of *Dallas*: tossing about dollar bills, in Act I he sang and acted more Broadway musical than opera, but he let loose his

full vocal powers in Act III. Eerie partial-amplification added power to Sheila Nadler's hypnotically deep Sosostris. The role, dramatically, is a ludicrous "Queen of the Night" interjection, at the contralto end of the scale; but vocally it is the high point of the opera.

The San Francisco Opera chorus, under Richard Bradshaw, drew a great deal of human meaning, otherworldly power and sheer beauty out of their lines. Tippett's semi-programmatic ballet music and Terry Gilbert's choreography were less moving and less convincing, although rendered by an excellent troupe of dancers.

David Littlejohn



Darkness into light: semi-mystical woodland transformed for the finale

London debuts

Virtuosity marred by visual distractions

The members of the Zukerman-Karr-Lewis Trio are hardly novices. Eugenia Zukerman, the flautist, travels around the world playing concertos while the double bass and piano duo of Gary Karr and Harman Lewis have been mesmerizing audiences for a long time now. However this was the first appearance of the three together in Britain, and I must say that it was an intense disappointment, not for the quality of the playing - Miss Zukerman made ravishing sound and Mr Karr's virtuosity was as precise and astonishing as ever - but for the manner in which it was delivered.

For it went beyond innocent extraversion. Even in Bach and Rameau (a flute sonata and one of the *Pieces de clavecin en concert*) points were not made but destroyed by over-emphasis and by visual distractions. Such antics entirely befitted Eugene Kurtz's *The Last Contrabass* in *Las Vegas*, a supposedly jokey piece about the obsession of the lady narrator (Miss Zukerman) with the double bass. I found it completely devoid of humour. Mr Karr's exhibitionism was much better suited to Bottesini's technically formid-

able *Fantasia sonnambula* and to salon pieces by Labitzky and Köhler.

A different kind of brashness was evident in the concert given by the Brass of Aquitaine and London under the direction of Richard Harvey. This group is an entirely happy collusion between eminent British and French brass players. Their style is not subtle, even when they are playing Gabrieli Canzonas or transcriptions of Gesualdo and Viadana. But you could not wait for a more spectacular sound, and the raw bite of the French players contrasts nicely with the more rounded quality of the English, especially in antiphonal passages. Mr Harvey directed two pieces written by himself, a rousing set of variations on *L'Homme armé* and a less spirited work, *La Cigale*. He is obviously an effects man above all else, but as such a thoroughly professional craftsman.

So too is each member of the Amsterdam Gemini Ensemble, a group of six musicians which includes two sets of twins from the same family. In Britten's *Phantasy Quartet* for oboe and strings they immediately estab-

lished a homogeneous sound, with eloquent phrasing from the oboist Hen van der Grinten matched by the balanced, rounded ensemble of his colleagues. Geert van Keulen's *Souvenir nostalgique*, described as "a pastiche for flute quartet", was a rather anonymous-sounding and uneventful piece. Nevertheless the quality of the playing did not falter, and neither did it in Simon Cook's idiosyncratic arrangement for the whole ensemble of Debussy's *Six Epigraphes antiques*.

The Canadian pianist-composer Diana McIntosh, who gave a recital with the recorder player Dwora Marcease, is a champion of her country's music, and her own efforts are, on the evidence shown by the pieces she brought to London, at the very least respectable exercises in the mixed medium of taped and live sounds.

Her *Tea for Two* at *Whipsnade Zoo*, for alto recorder and tape, seemed to have been inspired particularly by the birdlike which no doubt lingers by the cafeteria up there in Bedfordshire, while *Sound Assemblings* (for piano and tape) which together with *Doubletalk*

(voice and tape) was receiving a first performance, began to show how the juxtaposition of pre-determined and live elements can raise all sorts of dramatic possibilities. Otherwise, Anne Southam's *Springs of Earth* (1983) was a hypnotic piano piece completely indebted to the music of Steve Reich, while Jean Papineau-Couture *Nuit* (1978) displayed a more traditional link with music of the recent past, most particularly Schoenberg, Webern and Messiaen.

The Martindale Sidwell Simonsa duo, the most superb performance I have heard of Mozart's glorious "Linz" Symphony, as well as a ragged accompaniment to Haydn's First Violin Concerto. This was not the fault of the players (their leader, Diana Cummings, provided a meticulous and beautifully shaped reading of the solo part in the Haydn) but of the conductor, Martindale Sidwell himself, who sadly had the power neither to co-ordinate (witness the disastrous close of the cadenzas in the Haydn) nor, more important, to inspire.

Stephen Pettitt

RPO/Temirkanov
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Sibelius's Second Symphony may not aspire to the intellectual heights or the concentrated power of his Fourth and Seventh symphonies, but its goodness it makes up for that with its broad, almost Brucknerian vision of the relationship between mankind and his world. On Sunday that sometimes erratic partnership of Yuri Temirkanov and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra got the work just about right.

Temirkanov's realization, at once both feverish and spacious, was helped considerably by some impassioned yet disciplined string playing, the like of which is rarely heard in London. In the second movement his oscillations between ominous slowness and a breathless, timid scampering every note, no matter how fleeting, was made to count. The brass were on form too, both here and in the finale.

That movement may be conventional in form, but in this performance its stature seemed to grow inexorably as the music progressed. The certainty that is established after the confused no man's land of the Scherzo was not merely consolidated, but transformed into something spiritual, lifting the whole symphony far above the tangible world.

Earlier, Temirkanov's Soviet compatriot, the pianist Eliso Virshupitze, gave a performance of Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto that was always admirably solid, and when required poetic. She produced an unusually rich and powerful cantabile, and on this occasion Temirkanov shaped the accompaniment carefully.

But nothing I heard here made me sit up with surprise at Beethoven's daring, rather every revolutionary gesture had been ironed smooth. That feeling happily did not pervade Berlioz's overture *Le Corsaire*, which the orchestra played with all the outrageous enthusiasm that the music, the product of another marvellously individual mind, deserved. One more, the orchestra was on its mettle, and if in the Beethoven the sound of the oboes and clarinets was on the raw side, here it seemed perfectly in place.

Stephen Pettitt

Gregory Rose
ICA

The behaviour of the live human voice in its encounter with the electronic tape and control desk will always be one of the most provocative and immediately engaging aspects of electro-acoustic music, as the third of four Sunday afternoon concerts organized by the Electro-Acoustic Music Association of Great Britain showed grippingly.

Gregory Rose's first "solo" spot, David Evan Jones's *Pastoral*, was cunningly preceded by the chill resonances of David Wessle's *Antony*, realized with a digital oscillator bank in 1977 at IRCAM, Sound, still

Concerts

but constantly shifting into and out of space as the land lying between undifferentiated clusters and clear pitch was patiently explored.

After that, *Pastoral's* game of human action and reaction was intensified, as the live voice related to another, pre-taped, and to its own live transformations (Stephen Montague at the controls). Words, stuttered from verse and caught in the cross-fire of their own sibilants and sibilant sibilants, were integrated into their own, and other echoes, setting up a counterpoint of sonic and imotive relationships.

The instant allusive power of the word and its effect on the "orchestration" of percussive sound from throat, gong and metal strip, reached greater sophistication in Tom Endrich's *Savant*. Mr Rose's voice had only controlled amplification here to fill out his virtuosic patterning of phonetics and words, structured through the rhythmic techniques of the Indian *tal*.

This was by far the richest work of the afternoon. The rest of the time was filled with Simon Wates's *Dangerous Liaisons*, a compact, disruptive tape-abstract of juddering and splintering sound, of metallic and liquid resonances, and with Charles Amirkhanian's just a distal, and unnecessary West Coast taped solo sound-text, all rainbows, bandits and bombs.

Hilary Finch

note was being continually sustained, like an open violin string gently stroked while chords shift around it. In terms of pure (or more often, skilfully mixed and variously modulated) colour there was much to admire, too, in Scriabin's Three Etudes Op 65, with each of their conclusions whisked off into thin air, and in Schumann's complete set of Op 21 Nocturnes which formed the first half of the concert.

But there is more to Schumann than colour, and to subject these wonderfully varied essays to such extremes of aching, breathless pianissimo and solid, over-pedalled fortissimo seemed wilful. Musical points flashed past unnamed as a capricious quest for effect dominated the playing; perhaps the *fortissimo* of the final piece should sound improvisatory, but as murmured by Sheppard it threatened to peter out altogether.

Sheppard commendably (one would hope it might be a more widespread practice) offered a new work Peter Feuchtwanger's *Raga Tod*. This is the fifth of the composer's studies in an eastern idiom, and consisted of five minutes' happy chirruping around an Indian raga, varied in the long treble solos while the bass held a chord within whose harmonics the treble could resound; in the final moments, both hands joined in a sweetly Western toccata.

Nicholas Kenyon

Craig Sheppard
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Some very fine pianists have come second in the Leeds International Piano Competition, but I am not convinced that Craig Sheppard is one of them.

He has an enviable ease and fluency at the keyboard, and a rare command of colour: at the end of Sunday night's recital, "Le Gibet" in Gaspard de la nuit was touched in with an eerie sense that the central pedal

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MEN'S FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Sex and the SINGLE breasted suit



Can you still tell an Englishman by the cut of his suit? That phrase rings with all the confidence, arrogance and dash of the upper-class English male, who had his personal tailor in Savile Row and prided himself on owing him money. Now most Englishmen buy their suits off-the-peg, to a price and wear them apologetically as a badge of office.

breasted suit, with jacket flapping open, has undone the sex appeal of the well-cut suit. The Puritan ethic (and his paunch) came between a man and his jacket buttons around 1953. That was when men stopped believing in a suit to frame and flatter the figure and retreated into the comfort and convention of matching jacket and trousers.

generation has just discovered it. Young men, inspired by heroes like Simon le Bon, Nick Heyward and Bryan Ferry, have taken up the tailored suit and injected it with new style. With the worthy businessmen at the CBI conference, last week, with shirt fronts exposed in traditional two-piece suits, the young demand elegant double-breasted jackets, or even grand-papa's double-breasted waistcoat for a three-piece suit.

The fashionable suit is currently cut to a low double-breasted waist (deep) with lapels - (though they are getting slightly wider) - young men choose pleat front jackets and usual side vents are not a feature. The suits are cut to a low double-breasted waist (deep) with lapels - (though they are getting slightly wider) - young men choose pleat front jackets and usual side vents are not a feature.

GIORGIO ARMANI Far left: Single-breasted pearly tweed box-jacket and pleat-waist trousers £265 from Armani Emporio collection. Red/grey shirt and woven tie. All from Giorgio Armani's Man's shop, 24 South Molton Street, W1.

CERRUTI Centre left: Chocolate-brown wool double-breasted pinstriped suit, £165, from Cue Shop at Austin Reed Regent Street only. Pin-striped shirt £17.95, paisley tie and brocade waistcoat £58, all from Austin Reed, 103 Regent Street and Cue branches.

YVES SAINT LAURENT Above: Past brown and ochre finely checked wool suit, double-breasted, slightly waisted £331. Striped shirt £54. Striped tie £15. All from Saint Laurent Rive Gauche 73 New Bond Street and 55 Brompton Road.

TOMMY NUTTER Above: the Englishman's suit in a re-vamped version of the traditional high-buttoned double-breasted suit. In grey worsted herringbone with long jacket and slim trousers £399.50. Cream cotton shirt £36.99. Wedgwood blue brocade waistcoat to order, and spotted bow tie £10.95, all from Tommy Nutter, 167/19 Saville Row, London W1. Rolled umbrella from Marks and Spencer.

DAKS Left: the English city suit given a streamlined Italian cut. Double-breasted in slate grey, pure wool, pin-stripe £215. Fine white cotton shirt by Cerruti £40. Boldly striped tie £35. All from Simpson Piccadilly W1.

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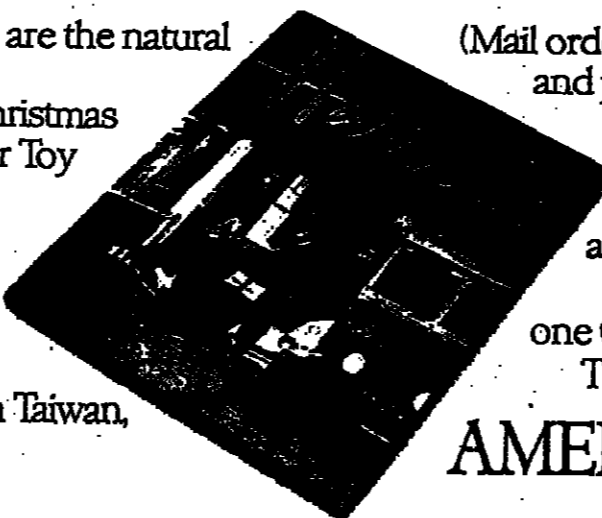


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THE TIMES DIARY

Ministry of unfilms

As the year itself approaches, the film of 1984, made in 1955, is in danger of becoming an 'unfilm'.

Lady day

Today is the sixty-fourth anniversary of the day that Lady Astor took her seat as the first woman MP.

Drive-in show

Lady Wynne-Jones is convinced she has discovered the site of Shakespeare's London house.

BARRY FANTONI



'The last time I asked, you said your sales conference was in Bradford'

Mac the Knife

Lord Gowrie the Scottish peer looks likely to be remembered as the arts minister who presided over the assassination of subsidized art in Britain.

Cheesed off

The cheeses sent to Strasbourg last night as the answer of the European Parliament's British Conservative group to the annual Beaufortais nouveau runder a Scottish feta cheese.

It has taken a doctor to diagnose a unique revolution in Whitehall. Dr Donald Achewon, chief medical officer designate at the Department of Health, has noticed that documents there are now banded, not in the traditional red, tape, but in white.

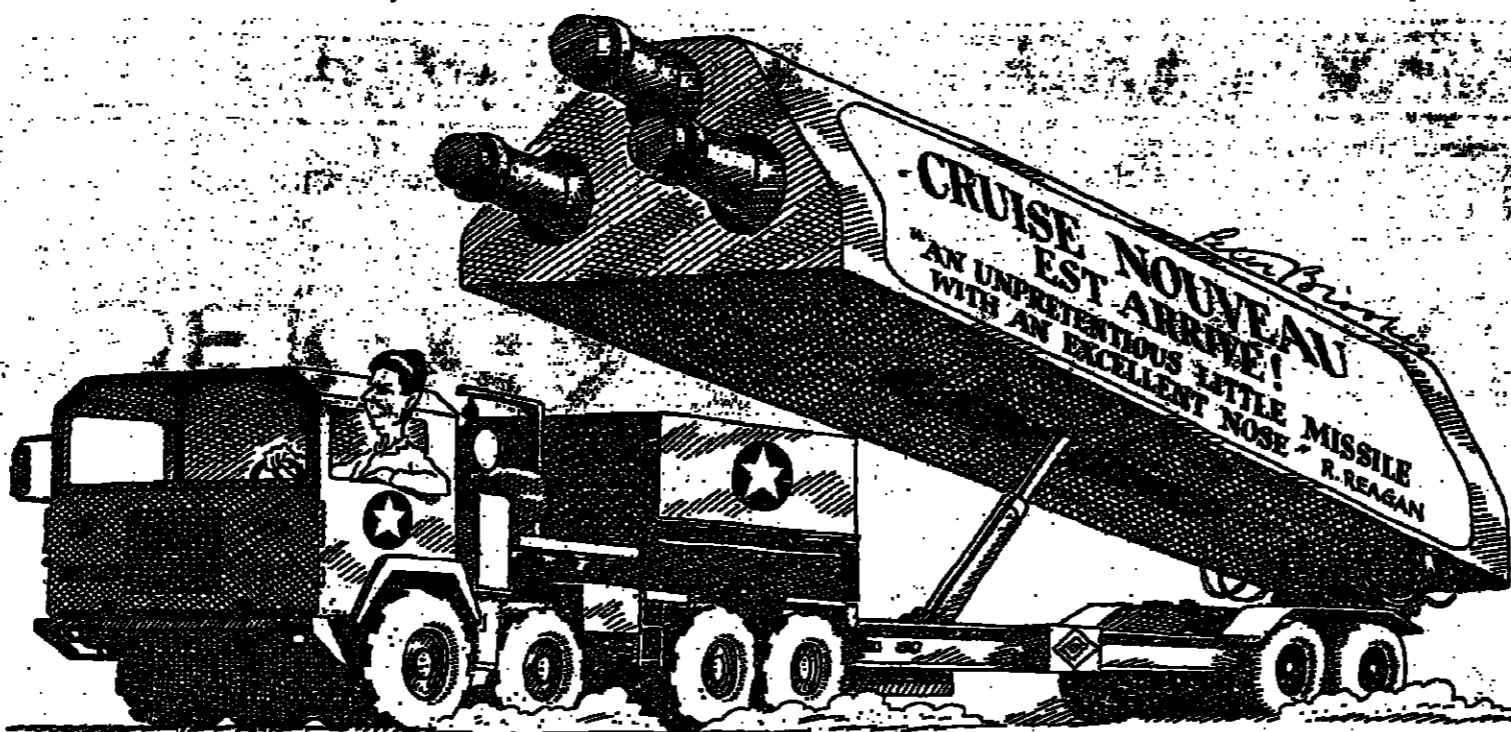
English opening

The Russians are coming to 11 Downing Street on Sunday, not to pick up a few tips on how to run the economy from Chancellor Nigel Lawson, but to celebrate with him the start of the semi-finals of the world chess championships.

The Chancellor is a keen chess player, as is his son Dominic, who helped to persuade Acorn Computers to finance the series.

W. G. V. Balchin's book The Cornish Landscape, published yesterday to coincide with the birthday of H.R.H. Prince Charles, Duke of Cornwall, may not please the ladies of Cornwall, who inhabit the said landscape.

PHS



As the missiles arrive, John Barry interprets the negotiations Victory in 'defeat' on cruise

'The trouble with the West,' a senior member of the US administration remarked to one of his colleagues a few days ago, 'is that we don't know when we have won'.

For the Soviet Union, by contrast, the failure looming at Geneva brings the prospect of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles, more imaginative negotiating tactics could have averted altogether.

More, some of the reflections in the minds of Nato officials who gathered last Thursday in Rome for the latest meeting of the Special Consultative Group, the body in which the arms-control talks of the 'two-track' decision is discussed.

Two themes dominated the agenda. What is happening at Geneva, in particular, have the Soviets spelled out details of Andropov's October 27 proposal (SS-20 launchers down to 100 in Europe, a sort of freeze on deployments in the Soviet Far East, an agreement on separate limits on air-launched cruise missiles, and a necessary 'Nato' offer with another proposal of its own).

When the chief US negotiator, Paul Nitze, read of Andropov's offer, it was published in the guise of an interview, in Pravda - he said to the number in Geneva, Kvititskiy, that he presumed the Soviet delegation was in a position to table this proposal as a formal document.

Not that any Nato initiative at this stage would represent real movement. The debate is really whether it is worth the West putting figures to the proposal announced by President Reagan on September 26. (This conceded the Soviet demand for limits on aircraft-launched SS-20s in the Soviet Far East, and made clear that cuts in Nato deployments would not fully match SS-20s in the Soviet Far East.)

But it was the offer's lack of impact in Western Europe which weighed most with the Nato officials in Rome. Given that, does Western European opinion still expect its governments to make one last effort to get an agreement?

Right now, the Soviet Union has 243 SS-20s within range of Europe (with some Washington sources insisting that a further nine SS-20s could be deployed on another site at any time).

One view holds that unless writers are given more of other people's money literature will die out, the other states that unless writers are given less of other people's noise the same unhappy fate will befall the art.

To be sure, that is a somewhat extreme form of missing the point, but in principle the writer was doing the same as Messrs Booker and de Jongh (and for that matter Fay Weldon, whose speech at the Booker Prize award dinner managed to combine both of their approaches).

discussed in Rome. Instead of a global total of 600 warheads, the American team floated the idea of 270. And the Soviets would be required to split these between west and east in its current ratio of 2:1. But, as in the plan emanating from Geneva, the West would still offer to cut its Pershing 2s to 36.

This option has received support in Bonn - Chancellor Kohl has given it muted public blessing - and at the SCO it attracted some kind words. But critics pointed to two defects. First, 600 warheads is far too high, so high as to make a nonsense of any notion of arms control.

What is art? asked Samuel Butler, 'that it should have a sake?' We might well ask, and it is not nearly so easy to find an answer as it should be. I rely instead on the Slave of History. Chatterton died of poverty, but his work lives; Marie Corelli died of diamonds, but hers does not.

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But there is powerful opposition in Washington to any offer of opposition led by Defence Secretary Weinberger - on the grounds that it is foolish for the West to start, in effect, negotiating with itself in the absence of a possible Soviet response.

When the advocates of a new offer do not pretend it will achieve much. It will not stop a Soviet walk-out, though it might make a walk-out more embarrassing, which in turn might persuade Moscow to announce merely that it was withdrawing Kvititskiy from Geneva 'for consultations' or some such phrase.

In sum, the calculations at this stage are wholly political. At this time the opposition within Washington could well triumph. Reportedly, the mood as the SCO meeting broke up was that it is no better than even that any new offer will be endorsed by President Reagan.

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Roger Scruton When the writ of law stops running

For such states, law is a facade, and diplomacy (by parody Clausewitz) war by other means. Such states could not rule by law, for to accept the rule of law is to limit your power, by placing in the hands of the ordinary citizen the only thing that can protect him from dictatorship.

International law must be understood on the analogy with municipal law for we have no other model for it. There will be no international rule of law only if there is a power to enforce it, and a power to punish those who obey it.

The second requirement of the rule of law is also absent. The member states of the United Nations are not, on the whole, 'law-abiding citizens' of an international policy, and their good opinion is not always something that an honest person should seek or value.

John Young A land of UHT and honey

Some months ago in these columns I bewailed the insidious encroachment of UHT milk, an unpleasant whitish liquid which is supposed to taste like a cup of coffee.

That it claims, is a betrayal of faith. European Court rulings that the continued ban on imports on health and hygiene grounds could not be justified referred only on UHT. The decision by Mr Michael Jopling, Mr Walker's successor, to include sterilized milk, which represents about 6 per cent of the market, and in some parts of Britain as much as 10 per cent, is an altogether different and graver issue.

But that is not all. The wily foreigner is also capable of deceit when it comes to labelling. At a small carton was produced which had been bought from a very well known London store.

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London: WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MAN IN THE IRON MASK

Soviet officials are assuring Western journalists that President Andropov will soon reappear in public. After more than three months' absence, however, it is questionable whether he can establish his control over the Politburo on his return, since his health as he approaches seventy will remain in doubt.

Not only did Mr Andropov make history by failing to take the salute along with the other leaders on the anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik seizure of power, even more significantly, he did not receive the normal tributes of a personal nature in the speeches of the other Politburo members in the days which followed.

CALLING ON THE CARDINAL

Priests and ministers of religion, acting under conscience, may feel obliged to take positions against the policies and actions of the reigning power. Thomas à Becket and Thomas More both did so and paid with their lives.

That, however, is not how the majority of his Roman Catholic co-religionists are likely to see the action of Mgr Bruce Kent, the general secretary of CND, in addressing the Communist Party at the weekend, and doing so (as he put it) not simply as a duty but as a pleasure.

CARVE-UP AT REUTERS

Reuters is known to the public as a news agency, collecting and disseminating the raw material of much of what appears in newspapers and is heard on broadcasting services the world over. It is the most famous, if not always and in all respects the best, agency of its kind.

Success has brought its problems. The financial services side of the business is now so dominant and potentially so expansive as to threaten to eclipse and possibly to distort the general news gathering operation.

Reuters has been through several types of ownership in the course of its history. Each change is accompanied by public heart-searching, for already early in the century Reuters had become a national institution exciting protective feelings.

improve the corrupt, inefficient system left by his predecessor. This might suggest that Konstantin Chernenko, seen as Leonid Brezhnev's choice and a rival to Mr Andropov for the post of General Secretary, is making a come-back as the central figure in a replacement leadership.

Mr Chernenko does have the considerable advantage of seven years' experience in the other top party body, the Secretariat. Of the other nine full members of the Politburo (excluding Mr Andropov) only Mikhail Gorbachev, 52, and Grigory Romanov, 60, are in both top groups, which gives them a distinct advantage over Geidar Aliev, also 60, who came from Azerbaijan to Moscow in November last year as a first deputy premier.

Of course so little is known about the personalities and real policy preferences of possible successors that the attention this question receives in the West greatly exceeds its value.

for more than a decade. He has visited France, Italy and Norway and been on delegations to China, Cuba, Vietnam and other communist countries. Mikhail Gorbachev has visited France, West Germany, Belgium and Canada, where earlier this year he headed a Soviet delegation and made some impact with his comments on East-West relations.

Perhaps most significant is the impression of a moribund political system which arises from contemplating the elderly, uninspiring leaders standing on the mausoleum of the dead Lenin, from whom they claim their legitimacy. Even in the absence of the General Secretary, party control over the whole country grinds on, supported by those whose career depends on it, and suffered in passive acceptance by most others.

Gift of tongues

From Miss Jane Gilbert Sir, Tony Bell suggests (November 2) "a national plan to ensure a decent level of expertise in all the major foreign languages".

It would certainly be a good aim to raise the general level of language expertise in this country. But what about those who specialise in language skills, only to find themselves forced to work abroad as there are so few openings for translators or interpreters here in Britain?

There are at present four post-graduate courses in this country preparing language graduates for work in this field (at the universities of Bath, Bradford and Kent, and the Polytechnic of Central London). Most of those who complete the course end up in their own country to work abroad either remain unemployed, adapt their skills or accept work unrelated to their studies.

Lessons of Grenada

From Professor David Lowenthal Sir, Events in Grenada reopen the case for a West Indian federation. Self-government is a legitimate source of self-respect in Caribbean mini-states, as it is in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, but formal sovereignty alone cannot quell 'sugery or piracy, of which Grenada has been a by means the region's only target.

The origins of Grenadian sovereignty throw light on this issue. The British West Indies were projected to attain independence in a federation that came into being in 1958. That federation broke up in 1962, intensifying insular animosity and mistrust. After Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana and Barbados became independent no theoretical justification remained to deny self-government to the smaller eastern Caribbean territories.

Several devices have been employed elsewhere with that sort of object in view: two classes of share, voting and non-voting; veto powers of a specified kind built into founders' shares; or - and this is perhaps the most promising avenue - a division of the shares with most of them being floated or sold on the stock exchange, but 30 per cent say retained, with veto powers, by the four press bodies through which newspaper interests now participate in Reuters.

Business costs and confidence

From Mr Martin G. Wassell Sir, On my return from abroad today, I have just seen your excellent leader (November 8) on the gloom-mongers of the CBI. You do not, however, have to worry that the rest of the world cannot be expected to know of those increasingly healthy aspects of the British economy which you enumerate simply because some of our own businessmen at Glasgow appeared not to have noticed them.

Judging from my own not inconsiderable contact with foreign businessmen, the latter not only have a good grasp of the facts you mention but (particularly the European businessmen) willingly admit to envy. What commentators in the UK sceptically refer to as "the Thatcher experiment" is widely admired by foreign businessmen as an exercise in sound policy-making which is slowly but surely reversing this country's long-term economic decline.

Incidentally, there is one important point in the context of your leader which you did not raise. Why for the past couple of decades or so has British management, on average, failed so dramatically to protect profit margins in industry? The CBI frequently draws attention to the severity of the slump in rates of return and the profit share in the UK compared with virtually every other advanced industrial nation.

Moreover, if as is likely, a principal reason for management's poor performance in this respect is that it has had to contend with Britain's peculiarly lawless system of industrial relations, why has the CBI not been more resolute in supporting this Government's efforts to place our trade unions within a framework of law more comparable to that of other industrial countries?

The CBI continues to campaign hard for the Government to alleviate the burden on business of such costs as rates and the national insurance surcharge; and it is easy to agree that a main aim of policy should be to improve substantially the profitability of industry. But, given the track record of British management as a whole, how can any government feel really confident that the relief it may provide will translate into higher profits and investment rather than into higher pay settlements?

Ultimately, however sympathetic or generous a government may be towards business, it cannot raise corporate profitability if management cannot maintain a firm grip on the costs within its own control. The CBI is at its most valuable when it is reminding its members of that.

Clergy in legal limbo

From Mr Stephen Woolman Sir, Ministers of the non-established Churches throughout Britain must be rather alarmed by the decision in President v Parfitt (Law Report, October 29) where the Court of Appeal held that ministers were not "employees" for the purpose of modern employment legislation and accordingly could not claim for unfair dismissal.

Several times in his judgment Dillon, LJ, stated that not only did ministers not have a contract of service: they had no contract at all. This is a rather startling proposition, as can be shown by the following illustration. Although they pay National Insurance contributions and are assessed to Schedule E income tax the import of the dicta in the case would appear to be that ministers cannot sue under contract for their wages nor can a church ever be vicariously liable for the acts of a minister.

Fruits of defeat

From Mr M. T. Biddiscombe Sir, Philip Howard complains today (November 11) that he has never had the patience to understand how to work a fruit machine. I must sympathise.

Since my early years I have been a compulsive player of fruit machines. I first met one at the age of nine in the Chora Club in Rawalpindi. It was a simple affair worked by an "arm" lever: the basic aim was to line up three bells which, if achieved, delivered a number of washers with which certain purchases could be made. It posed no intellectual problems.

Today's fruit machine demands an honourable degree of computer science. I suspect that Sir Clive Sinclair is involved somewhere in designing the fiendish computers that have replaced a simple game of chance.

The human needs of social justice

From Mr Henry Parris Sir, Professor von Hayek states (feature, November 11) that he has "no idea what 'social market economy' can possibly mean". It is a strange confession from an economist and Nobel laureate. But since he appears to seek enlightenment, it would be churlish not to respond.

A social market economy is one which supplies those needs of individuals which the market fails to provide. In some cases, the deficiencies are on the demand side. For example, the income of the old is usually inadequate because they no longer have labour to sell. The mentally handicapped are not only unable to sell their labour, but cannot use money to buy clothing, food and shelter even if they have any.

In other cases the weakness is on the supply side. Many producers bring goods and services to the market which are in excess of the effective demand. Pharmaceutical companies and professors of economics are cases in point. The state intervenes to raise the demand above the market level.

Incidentally, there is one important point in the context of your leader which you did not raise. Why for the past couple of decades or so has British management, on average, failed so dramatically to protect profit margins in industry? The CBI frequently draws attention to the severity of the slump in rates of return and the profit share in the UK compared with virtually every other advanced industrial nation.

Oxbridge entry

From Sir Desmond Lee Sir, Oxford has, predictably, stolen the limelight in the current discussion of Oxbridge entry. The mists of the Cam still conceal Cambridge's proceedings and the soil is not very suited for moles. There is, unfortunately, at Oxford no continuous record of one vital factor, the relation between results in public examinations, A and S level, and performance at the university.

The project which originally produced the relevant statistics covered Oxford as well as Cambridge, but they are no longer recorded at Oxford. At Cambridge the record is continuous and the statistics are published in the Reporter annually.

A discussion of them and some relevant conclusions may be found in an article by me in the current number of the Cambridge Review, October 21. But further study would be valuable.

Crown Agents

From Sir Bernard Braine, MP for Castle Point (Conservative) Sir, The withdrawal of the Brunel investment funds from the Crown Agents in July has led to considerable anxiety in the organization at all levels.

Having watched the work of the Crown Agents over the last 35 years, I consider they have served their overseas clients in Britain well. It cannot be in anyone's interest that this unique purchasing organization, which has such a high reputation for impartiality and integrity, with over 100 governments and 300 public authorities as well as multinational aid agencies, should be undermined in any way.

Their value to British industry, particularly smaller firms, is also of crucial importance at the present time. We must surely hope that such key factors will not be lost in the Government's consideration of the future of the Crown Agents.

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Origin of the Marshall Plan

From Lord Roll of Ipsden Sir, I have not yet had an opportunity of reading Lord Bullcock's third volume on Bevin, but I cannot believe that his account of the origin of the Marshall Plan could be such as to justify the manner in which your reviewer, Woodrow Wyatt, refers to it (November 10).

To say that Marshall "tossed off a vague suggestion in June, 1947" is to give a totally misleading impression of the weeks of anxious study by the American Administration of the economic plight of Western Europe and the campaign to prepare Congressional and public opinion for some American action. This included a speech by the Under-Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, at Cleveland, Mississippi, on May 8 which President Truman described as the "prologue" to the Marshall Plan.

Nor is it accurate to say that "as usual, sleepy Foreign Office officials missed the significance of an important event". Whitehall was well aware that something was afoot (even though it was impossible to know in advance what the Administration would feel able to do) and there had been top secret talks on the economic crisis with Will Clayton, the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. The records of these talks may well be available now.

As for the Embassy in Washington not bothering "to send, as they could have, an advance copy of the speech to London", Acheson records that "the Secretary of State went off to deliver so momentous a speech with an incomplete text and never informed the Department of its final form. I had to try it out of Colonel Marshall Carter's almost last moment over the telephone".

To be accurate about these matters in no way diminishes the merit of Bevin's swift and decisive response. I am, Sir, yours truly, ROLL, D2 Albany, Piccadilly, W1, November 14.

Voice in Parliament

From Lord Harrington Sir, I have read with considerable surprise the article in today's Times by Mr Russell Johnston, the Liberal member for Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber. I am sure that such a senior member of the House should bring a criticism of the Speaker before the public in this way.

He must know perfectly well that the balance of debate is one of the most difficult jobs that the Speaker has to deal with, much more difficult now with the arrival of the SDP. These matters are best discussed in the privacy of Mr Speaker's library, which is the usual place for such discussion.

To accuse the Speaker of unfairness is a sure way to be repulsive to all hon members. The impartiality of the Chair is a cornerstone in the British parliamentary systems. To allow it to be attacked in this way is surely wrong and only brings discredit on the writer of the article, and those whom he purports to serve. Yours etc, HARRINGTON, House of Lords, November 10.

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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 14: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, this evening attended the Association's Eve of Conference Dinner at the Redwood Lodge Hotel, Failand, Bristol.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 14: Today is the Anniversary of the Birthday of the Prince of Wales.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 14: The Duke of Gloucester was present today at a Luncheon given by the President of the Institution of Chartered Surveyors at 12 Great George Street, London.

The Queen will be represented by the Prince of Wales at the Brunei Independence celebrations on February 23.

Forthcoming marriages
Mr D. C. D. Arbuthnot and Miss V. C. Lathbury. The engagement is announced between David Charles Denison, son of the late Captain Clive Denison Arbuthnot, RN, and Miss V. C. Lathbury, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Lathbury, Oxfordshire.

Mr D. R. H. Beak and Miss P. A. Hession. The engagement is announced between David Reginald Howarth, elder son of the late Mr P. A. Beak and Mrs F. B. Westley, of the Coach House, England Green, Surrey, and Philippa Ann, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs R. W. Hession, of Sydney, Australia.

Mr M. W. Bevon and Miss G. A. Hayes. The engagement is announced between Mark, only son of Mr and Mrs Roger Bevon, of London, and Miss G. A. Hayes, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Hayes, of Bayswater, London.

Mr F. H. Bradley, III and Miss A. J. Urmoston. The engagement is announced between Floyd, son of Mr and Mrs F. H. Bradley, of Ocean Grove, New Jersey, United States, and Amanda, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. L. Urmoston, of Beckenham, Kent.

Mr C. N. Dunn and Miss M. E. Wemyss. The engagement is announced between Christopher Noel, youngest son of the late Mr Robert Dunn, MA (Durham School) and Mrs Zoe Farbin, Elvet West House, Grey College, Durham, and Miss M. E. Wemyss, of 97 Derby Road, Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire.

Mr T. C. Fane-Saunders and Miss K. J. Denny. The engagement is announced between Terence Christopher, younger son of Mr Fane-Saunders, CBE, and Mrs Fane-Saunders, MBE, of London, SW6, and Katherine Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Douglas A. Denny, of 35 High Street, London, W1.

Mr R. K. Hartley and Miss A. F. Pattle. The engagement is announced between Christopher, only son of Mr and Mrs R. Hartley, of Sandcroft, Croydon, and Anna, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. F. Pattle, of Newport, Isle of Wight.

Mr J. S. F. Hovson and Miss A. M. Dunne. The engagement is announced between Jonathan, eldest son of Mr and Mrs James Hovson, of Cuffley, Hertfordshire, and Miss A. M. Dunne, of 111 Knightsbridge, London SW1 1RN.

The Duchess of Kent will open the civic offices in Ashford, Kent, on December 8, and as Patron of the Royal British Legion Village will open the Churchill Rehabilitation Centre at the village in Maidstone.

Luncheon
HM Government
Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology, was host at a luncheon given at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of Mr Samak Sundaravadan, Thai Minister for Communications.

Receptions
HM Government
Mr John Patten, Parliamentary Secretary for Health, held a reception at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of the European Seminar of the Association of Directors of Social Services.

Receptions
National Council for Voluntary Organizations
Mr Peter Jay, Chairman of the National Council for Voluntary Organizations, was host at a reception for member organizations held in the Adams Room, Bedford Square, last night.

Diners
The annual dinner of the Wolfe Society to mark the anniversary of the birth of Major-General James Wolfe was held in Westerland last night.

Outward Bound Association
The Duke of Westminster, President of the Outward Bound Association, City of Westminster, held a reception, November 10, 1983 at Davies Street, W1. Among those present were:

Wolfe Society
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Meeting
Royal Overseas League
Mr David M. Wilson, Director of the British Museum was the guest speaker at a meeting of the discussion circle of the Royal Overseas League held last night at Overseas House, St James's.

Lord Mayor's Banquet
The Lord Mayor, Dame Mary Donaldson, accompanied by Sir John Donaldson, and the Sheriffs and their ladies, entertained the outgoing Lord Mayor, Sir Anthony Joffile and Lady Joffile, at a banquet in Guildhall yesterday.

Mariages
Mr G. W. Anstie and Miss B. E. Janicka. The marriage took place on Saturday, November 5, at the Church of Christ the King, London, SW14.

Birthdays today
Mr Daniel Barenboim, 41; Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, 61; Miss Petula Clark, 49; Mr Alan Turing, 66; Professor Peter Dinkworth, 49; Sir Hugo Greene, 73; Mr Hamish Hamilton, 83; Mr Averell Harriman, 92; Mrs G. C. Jones, 77; Mr Gregor Mackenzie, MP, 56; Mr D. R. Ma Smith, 64; Mr A. K. Robinson, 54; Major-General J. K. Shepherd, 75; Sir Sacheverell Sitwell, 86; Sir Roger Young, 60.

Loughborough Grammar School
The Governors of the Loughborough Endowed Schools have appointed Mr D. N. Ireland, of University College School, London, as Headmaster to succeed Mr J. S. Millward on his retirement in September 1984.

Toxteth and the Third World benefit from Methodist hot air

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A new Methodist hot air machine was unveiled yesterday. It is not a mechanism for preaching in the Wesley style, however, but a cheap and reliable engine designed to help to relieve poverty in the Third World while bringing work to unemployed black youth in Toxteth, Liverpool.

Mr Eric Leffer, Labour MP for Liverpool Walton, pronounced his blessing over it, saying it would help the underprivileged here and abroad. "This is the sort of project which is ideal for areas like Merseyside."

The machine, the prototype of which was set to work pumping water from one dustbin to another at Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday, is to be mass-produced in a converted Methodist church, St Peter's, in Toxteth. The production target is about 100 a week starting in January creating about 20 jobs initially.



Astor outing: The Hon David Astor putting the finishing touches to the costume worn by Miss Emma Piper, an actress, at the inauguration of Nancy Astor Day at the Houses of Parliament yesterday.

Roedean returns to a woman head

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Roedean, the girls' boarding school near Brighton, will again have a head mistress from next year, after 13 years with a male head.

Mrs Ann Longley, aged 41 and a widow, will take up the post next September, has spent the past 16 years in the United States where she was the founding head of the Vivian Webb School, Claremont, California, an independent school with 80 girls.

She succeeds Mr John Hunt, the first man to become head of a girls' secondary independent school, who is resigning to do historical research and to manage his family's estate in Scotland.

Mrs Longley said she was excited to be going to Roedean the year before its centenary. "I believe a school like Roedean offers young women the kind of education and training they need for the choices that are open up for them."

She added that she was very happy about the appointment because it meant she could return to Britain and be reunited with her children. She has two daughters at St Mary's School, Calne, and a boy, Justin, aged 18, who has just finished at Monkton Combe, Bath, and has a commission in the Royal Marines.

Mrs Longley, who is British, was educated at Walthamstow Hall, an independent girls' school in Sevenoaks, Kent, and Edinburgh University, where she read Russian. She and her husband worked mainly abroad, but after his death in 1979 she returned to Britain where she did a postgraduate certificate of education at Bristol University.

University news
Oxford
Elections and Appointments
MILDA'S COLLEGE Honorary Fellowships: Mr M. J. Pratt, MA, Honorary Fellow; Mr M. J. Pratt, MA, Honorary Fellow; Mr M. J. Pratt, MA, Honorary Fellow.

Manchester Appointments
Lectures: T. M. Hopper, BSc, Graduate Lecturer; T. M. Hopper, BSc, Graduate Lecturer; T. M. Hopper, BSc, Graduate Lecturer.

Grants
Central Manchester Health Authority: £100,000 for research into the health of the elderly; £100,000 for research into the health of the elderly.

Science report

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Sounding out a new hypothesis on hearing

A young Argentine engineer has published a provocative explanation for the mechanism of hearing in a primary research journal like Nature. A spokesman for the magazine said that Mr Zaccarelli put forward the hypothesis seriously; it was not a hoax or a publicity ploy to promote his audio system. "We had the physiology of the article referred", the spokesman said. The physics of the process and the "acoustic hologram" in particular remain wholly unproven.

Mr Zaccarelli claims to explain how humans (and apes) can locate a noise with only one ear and without any visual aids. He says that their heads detect a source of sound, for example, and can achieve the same effect by moving their outer ears independently.

OBITUARY

DR W. A. R. THOMSON

Writer on medical matters

Dr W. A. R. Thomson, MD, FRCP, who died on November 13 at the age of 77, was a distinguished writer on medical affairs who had been editor of *The Practitioner* from 1944 to 1973. He was also medical correspondent of *The Times* from 1956 to 1971 and medical consultant to *The Daily Telegraph* from 1971.

His predecessor at *The Times* was Professor (later Sir) Alan Moncrieff, with whom he had jointly edited *The Practitioner* in a part-time capacity until 1944, when he became the first whole-time editor of this respected monthly medical periodical, popular because of its emphasis on the practice of medicine. It was the medical journeyman's guide to the advances in treatment over the whole range of medicine and not a medium for the publication of research.

It was down to earth - a favourite phrase with Thomson - in its approach to the art and craft of medicine and the effect on these of the latest new things to come out of the laboratories sustained by the Medical Research Council or of the pharmaceutical industry. The discovery of the sulphonyl amides in 1935 and the long delayed fruition in the early 1940s of the penicillin discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming in 1929 introduced a new era in the practice of medicine.

By this time the editing of *The Practitioner* could no longer be looked on as a part-time occupation for a distinguished doctor with literary tastes. Thomson was becoming and became a professional journalist, following a tradition long hallowed in the wider world of daily journalism in which the great figures began as amateurs and not in school devoted to training in the techniques of tapping the treasures of the English language for the benefit of the hurried reader commuting daily from home to office and back again.

After his recovery Thomson returned to writing and editing with unabated energy and zeal. He was a valued contributor to *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and a consultant to *Illustrated Medical and Health Encyclopaedia* as well as being the author of *Thomson's Concise Medical Dictionary* in 1971. To *The Searching Mind in Medicine* which had appeared in 1960 he added other books such as *Herbs That Heal* (1976), *Spas That Heal* (1978), *A Change of Air* (1979) and *Faiths That Heal* (1980) all of which indicate a wide ranging cast of a mind which refused to be hampered by medical orthodoxy. Herbs, climate, even spa therapy were all worth exploring, he argued in an ethos which, tended to over dependence on conventional drug therapy.

Thomson married, in 1934, Marion Lucy Nunn, daughter of Sir Leonard Hill, FRS. They had two sons.

Successful return to Eastbourne
By a Bridge Correspondent
The return to the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, at the weekend after an absence of two years of the English Bridge Union's autumn congress resulted in an increase in entries of more than 100 players.

Latest appointments
Professor N. W. Johnson, to be Honorary Director of the Medical Research Council dental unit and Nuffield professor of dental science at the Royal College of Surgeons in England.

MISS ELIZABETH FRENCH
The actress and singer, who died on October 27 in Worthing, had a versatile career during which she sandwiched a grand opera season at Covent Garden between playing two Principal Boys in pantomime. She also appeared as Peter Pan on tour; in a West End musical version of a Sheridan comedy; and at the Edinburgh Festival in two seasons of an elaborate Scottish diversion "Highland Fair" (1952 and 1953) at the Assembly Hall.

Born at Saltburn-by-the-Sea in Yorkshire, she studied at the Royal College of Music. She made her debut in *Edgarhelo* at the old Duke's Theatre, London, but later she was occupied for some time in the spectacular *White Horse Inn* when much of the Tyrol (with mountains, a lake, and a good deal else) seemed to arrive at the Coliseum in London (1931) she played the bride; next year she had the leading part, Josephina, on tour.

In 1933 she was touring in *The Gay Hussar*, and in December, 1934, had her first important part in pantomime, as the Princess in *Cinderella* (King's Hammersmith). She was back at the Coliseum in 1933 for the less successful *Dancing City*.

That autumn, at the Embassy and Kingsway, she was the maid Lucy in a short run of the musical *Rivals*, Sheridan's play (the exclamation mark indicated its change from straight comedy). She went on to *Jack of the Beans* (the title was a pun on King's, Hammersmith, returning as Robinson Crusoe the following Christmas. Between these engagements she had an opera season at Covent Garden playing for example *Kate Pinkerton* in *Madam Butterfly*.

During 1937 she toured as Sari in Coward's *Butter Sweet*; and in later years, in various parts of the country, she played a sequence of Principal Boys for which she had the right style, aspect and voice. Apart from pantomime, she toured in 1943 as Peter Pan; in London was in the 1944 revival of *The Lillie Duncans*; and toured also *The Merry Widow* and *The Dancing Queen*.

She married Dr Raymond Williams in 1939; the marriage was later dissolved.

MR COLIN RYAN
Mr Colin Ryan, chairman of Grantham Electrical Engineering Co Ltd, and a former chairman and managing director of Aveling Barford Ltd, died on October 31, aged 71.

Born on September 5, 1912, Ryan was educated at St Joseph's College Blackpool. Unable to continue to higher education for financial reasons after the death of his father at Ypres, he was articled to a Blackpool accountancy firm in 1929.

Qualifying as Incorporated Accountant in 1936, he joined H. G. Ellis & Co in Nottingham moving to industrial accountancy in 1939, when he became assistant secretary at Aveling Barford in Grantham.

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High Street chains boost the home market

Britain way ahead in Europe micro sales

The underdeveloped state of the microcomputer markets in France and West Germany compared with Britain is shown up dramatically by the Economist Intelligence Unit's latest research reports.

The total value of all micros sold in Britain - home computers, personal computers and workstations - is running well ahead of the rest of Europe. The UK aggregate for 1982 was £263m, compared with DM645m (£181m) in West Germany and FF1,383m (£119m).

In unit sales Britain is much further ahead. The number of micros sold in the UK last year was almost twice that in Germany and France combined. Britain's lead starts in home computers, responsible for our overall lead. The UK's lead in this sector which the EIU defines as micros costing less than £500, was worth £94m in 1982 compared with £28m German and £13m French sales.

In the middle sector of the market (personal computers priced between £500 and £3,000) Britain was only just ahead of Germany (£109m v £92m). And in the top range (workstations costing £3,000 to £10,000) the UK's sales were about level with £60m sales in each last year, but France is again in third place at £31m.

Although the EIU re-

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

Researchers predict that West Germany will soon overtake Britain in the business and professional micro market, this country should maintain a substantial lead in home computing. Indeed, 50 per cent of British households are expected to have a micro by 1987 compared with 25 per cent of German and only 15 per cent of French.

Sir Clive Sinclair must take most credit for the UK lead. But the EIU points to another factor: "The virtual absence of powerful national multiple chains in Germany (such as Smiths, Boots or Dixons in the United Kingdom) explains why the German home computer market has lagged behind the United Kingdom to date."

Lack of support from government

France also has a weak distribution structure. Home computers are sold there mainly through specialist micro shops and several brands have had to rely heavily on mail order sales. National chain stores dealing in

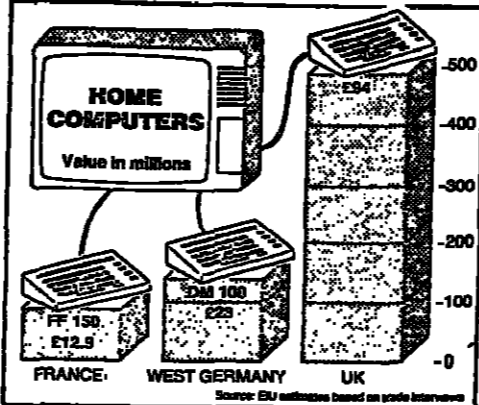
consumer electronics are only now beginning to sell micros. The EIU report points out the contrast between the attitudes of the French and German governments to their microcomputer industries.

The degree of government involvement is minimal in Germany. "This contrasts with the very significant state support given to research and development in the mainframe computer field during the 1960s and 1970s," the reports says. "The total investment amounted to a massive DM 3.65 billion expenditure programme, a sum regarded by many - including the present government - to have been largely wasted."

There are no German-designed home computers, and even at the higher end of the market, the indigenous industry has been slow to appreciate the potential of the micro. The only truly German product exported on a significant scale in 1982 was Triumph Adler's Alphatronic range of business micros.

On the other hand, the French government has made a major commitment to support the home-based (and largely nationalised) electronics industry, including micro production. On the demand side, government procurement strongly favours French manufacturers. The only home computer designed in France is the

How the home micros took off - in graphic form



Thomson T07, but several French companies make business micros. Their sales outside France have been small so far, but the EIU expects exports soon to grow rapidly, particularly by CII-Honeywell Bull and LogAbax.

The EIU studies, The Markets for Microcomputers in France, West Germany and the UK, are available as separate volumes for each country at £1,900 each or as a set of three for £2,500.

The Mirror Group will be the first national newspaper company to publish computer software. Its first three programs are due to come out later this month under the Mirrorsoft label.

The group will advertise and promote the programs through its newspapers, the Daily and Sunday Mirror and Sunday People. They will be sold in computer shops and by mail order through the papers. Independent software companies are writing the programs for Mirrorsoft. They include educational packages and pure games and will run on Sinclair, Acorn and Commodore machines.

Now Commodore moves into 'give-aways'

MARKETING

Keen watchers of Commodore's marketing machinations will find the latest moves by this highly successful company interesting. They have carried the price-war reported in these columns a stage further, indeed to its logical conclusion. They are now giving the software away.

There are precedents to this: the ill-fated Osborne company, (now going through the trappings of American bankruptcy proceedings), gave away a lot of software with their portable machine.

Commodore's new moves are twofold. Firstly they are giving away the EasyScript word-processing package which runs on the Commodore 64, together with a disk containing six games, to any buyer of the 1541 Disk Drive. This represents a discount of £105 off the normal £225 price at which the drive was recently selling.

Secondly, they are "bundling" the word-processing package SuperScript, and the new powerful database Superbase free with a purchase of a complete Commodore 700 system. This means you must buy a computer, a disk drive and a printer, worth about £2,700 to qualify. The software would otherwise have been sold, at £900, so the discount must represent about 33 per cent.

The implications for the user are quite clear, more for less: the significance for the market is more opaque. At first sight, this looks like another shrewd marketing ploy.

The vast sale of the 64 machine - more than three quarters of a million world-wide - has created a very great potential market, which the software producers have found tempting.

However, now they face the possibility that Commodore will cut the ground from beneath their feet, by destroying a large part of their potential market, without warning. Will the producers continue to develop software in these circumstances? Even if they hope that their product will be the one chosen by Commodore as the free give-away, they may fear that their negotiating strength is minimal, when it comes to talking about prices.

Many producers may feel inclined to desert the Commodore range, and aim at some other place where large future markets may be expected. The fascinating question is, how will Commodore get on if the software producers, stung by price reductions, and this latest manoeuvre, decide to desert?

It seems possible that enterprising entrepreneurs may buy the bundle here, and indulge in a little international arbitrage by unbundling the bits and selling them separately on the Continent. Are the markets really that separate? It will be very interesting to see whether sales soar as a result of all this, or whether the golden goose is due for an obituary notice.

Barry Miles

DAVID HEWSON gives the home user's view on Page 16

Perhaps Commodore feel that too much money is being made by independent software producers, and they want a large slice for themselves.

Precision Software, who produced these packages, no doubt stand to gain a lot from the contract signed on November 3, but what about the long term view? Up to now, a main attraction of the Commodore line has been the support of many independent software houses, whose products have helped keep sales of the machines high, despite the fact that the designs are not at the very edge of the technological frontier.

Big names join in the big show

Compec is probably the biggest event in the UK computer show calendar, encompassing all areas of the computer industry but with the emphasis on business use rather than games, writes Maggie McLan-ling.

Last year's show featured 400 exhibitors and drew 32,000 visitors. This year's exhibition at Olympia opens today with a 40 per cent increase in the exhibitors.

Some prestigious companies are exhibiting for the first time this year, including IBM, Burroughs, STC Business Systems and Cable and Wireless. At the micro end of the market, the US developer of the popular dBase II database, Ashton Teta, is also making its debut.

ICL has trebled its stand space but still has not out-done British systems software house Micro Focus, which has taken over 18 stands totalling 126 square metres, for its annual Software Plantation. The Plantation is a chance for smaller software companies using Micro Focus languages and development tools in their products to put in an appearance, and it has helped to double the size of the Software Village section of Compec for the second year running.

This year visitors and exhibitors will be issued with identification cards and will be able to leave their names and addresses for follow-up information without the usual fumbling for pens and scraps of paper.

COMPEC: Olympia, November 15-17, 10am to 6pm, sponsored by Computer Weekly.

Most computer users are worried about how to protect data files in the case of a disaster, but in Sweden they are considering ways to destroy them, writes Roger Woolnough. The government-appointed Vulnerability Board, which monitors risks facing the nation should it become involved in hostilities, has called for new legislation on the removal or destruction of computerized registers in the event of attack.

The board believes that a hostile power would have a strong interest in acquiring Sweden's data registers, and that efforts to avoid this happening should be made on a much larger scale than at present.

Many of the registers have been built up in the public sector, but others are owned by banks, insurance companies, and other commercial organizations. The board says that those responsible for data registers should determine what should be done with them in an emergency and thinks their removal or destruction should be a natural part of defence planning.

Best-seller status has been won by the Suffolk software company, Systematics International Group, of Havering. Its Systematics Accounting Suite has leapt into fourth position in the best sellers list in the November issue of Computer Merchandising International, behind such famous names as Wordstar, dBase II and Lotus 1-2-3.

As these products are, respectively, a word-processing package, a data base and a spreadsheet, this means that the Systematics software is currently the best-selling accounting suite for microcomputers in the UK. The survey is based on sales volumes through retail outlets across the country.

The Systematics Accounting Suite consists of general (nominal) ledger, sales and purchase ledgers, financial planning, invoicing, and payroll. Other

15 years of growth

In computing terms, 15 years is a long time - at least three generations. This point is brought out in the latest edition of The Computer Users' Year Book which this year celebrates its fifteenth birthday.

As a method of charting the continuing growth of the computing industry, the CUYB has few equals. The first edition in 1969 contained 272 pages, the type size of which allowed only 20 listings per page. The current edition numbers 1550 pages with nearer 50 items per page. The evolving power and size of computers is also reflected. Lloyds Bank, for

modules in the range are stock control, job costing, word processing, The Administrator, and MicroFinesse. Each program can be bought and used separately, or combined to form an integrated system.

The software is suitable for use on NEC APC and PC 8000, the Apple II, Ie and Iii, the IBM PC, Sirius Victor, and Sage.

With a clever piece of marketing, Hitachi have launched their personal computer in the British market, writes Geoffrey Ellis. They are offering the buyer of their 15 bit system a two-year on-site guarantee, which beats anything the opposition offers at present.

For £2,595 the buyer gets a rather bulky CPU, a high quality 14 inch colour monitor, slim keyboard, 320K of RAM (of which 128K is available to the user) and twin disk drives. The machine is fully compatible with IBM software and the size of the CPU obviously offers the choice to upgrade the machine.

Wormald's new aid

A new text and data handling development for the visually handicapped has been developed by a New Zealand company, Wormald International Sensory Aids. It is based on the portable HX-20 from Epson and gives a partially sighted person a flat screen which displays the text in very large characters, and, with the use of a specially designed hand held camera, makes it possible to scan printed matter and reproduce it in the same large size.

UK Events

Computertown UK, Nailsea Library, Avon, until November 18. COMPEC, Olympia, London November 15-18. Computer Aided Design for the Building Profession, RIBA, 66 Portland Place, London W1, November 16. Ham-brookside Computer Fair, Winter Gardens, Cleithrops, November 20. Northern Computer Fair, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 24-26. Micro Computing in Engineering, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Bridgegate Walk, London SW1, November 30. BBC Micro User Show, Westminster Exhibition Centre, December 9-11. Your Computer Christmas Fair, Wembley Conference Centre, December 15-18.

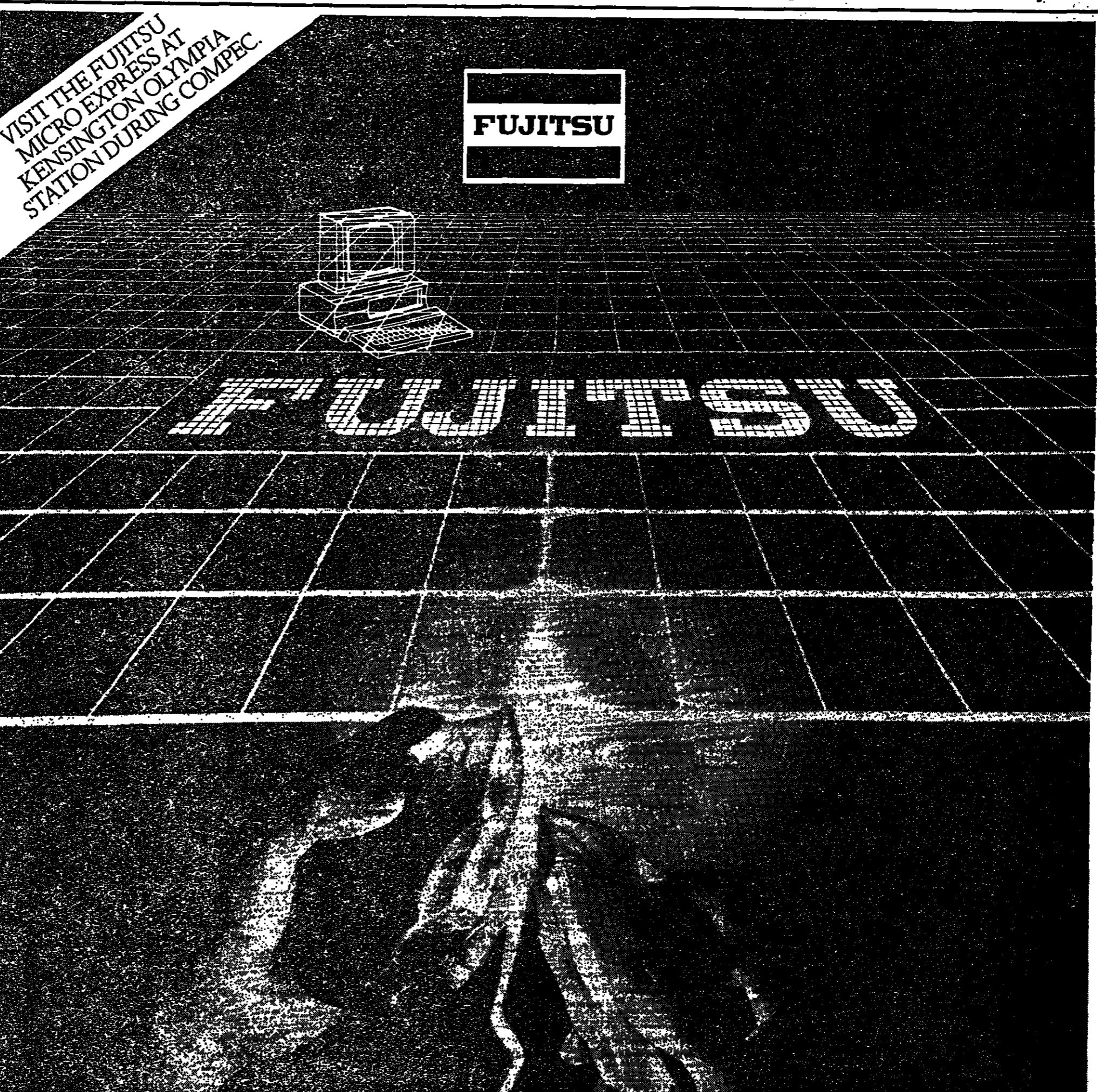
Overseas Events

Gulf Computer Exhibition, Dubai, November 21-24. Computer Indonesia, Jakarta, November 22-25. Computer Dealers Exhibition, Las Vegas, USA, November 28-December 2. Compiled by Personal Computer News

example, listed four Burroughs and seven IBM machines based in London in 1970. By 1978 that total had grown to 16 IBM, and fallen to six IBM in 1982. However the trend now seems upwards with the bank listing eight IBM computers in 1983 in London alone.

In the 15-year period, the salary of a computer manager has climbed from £3,600 in 1969 to £14,000 (plus presumably a company car). It is hardly surprising that in the period, recruitment companies have soared from a meagre 30 to closer to 400.

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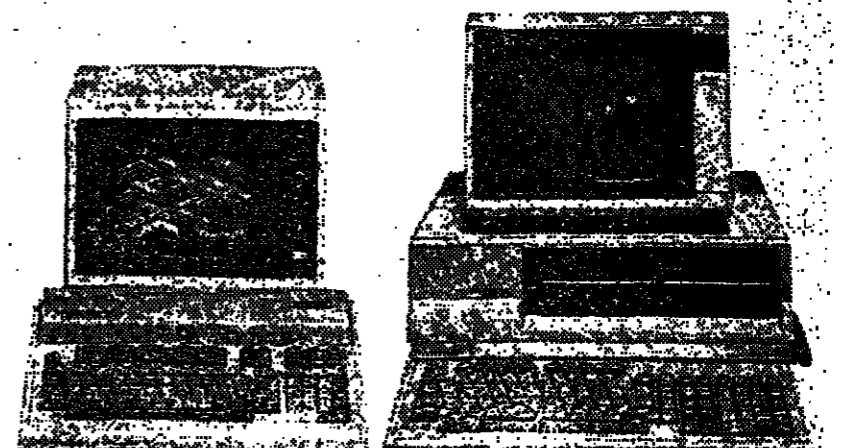
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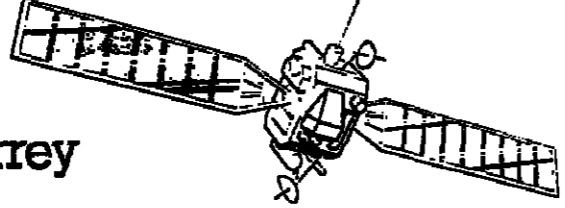
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How free is a 'free' offer?

Of all the misused words in the English language, there is none more maligned than the simple adjective 'free'. The home computer world is awash with 'free offers', designed to tempt us into purchasing items which we might not otherwise have bought.

But how 'free' are they? Let me instance a salutary tale, and let you judge for yourself. The circumstances concern one particular brand of computer and one specific piece of software, but the lesson which the tale offers is applicable, I think, to all.

About a year ago, when Commodore, arguably the most successful international home computer company of them all, got around to launching its new 64k machine, it needed a word processing program. This was sensible, since the CBM 64 was a promising and powerful machine which ought to be able to handle reasonably complex small business functions, word processing among them.

Commodore's solution was to handle a version of a program called Wordpro, which ran on its larger machines. Called Easycript, it was a standard business word processing program, or to put it another way, it was definitely not easy to use. The 64 version does not allow the writer to change his text in the format in which it is printed. Paragraphs and printing instructions such as underlining need to be imbedded in the text with two character symbols which bear no phonetic resemblance to their function. The problem of reconciling the home screen of 40 columns with a wider printed page meant that anyone using Easycript could never tell where the program might split one sentence on to the next page, without making tedious circuits through the system. In short, Easycript was a standard business program, fine for a professional application in which someone would be trained to use it, but altogether too daunting for the inexperienced home user (and I write as one who tried).

HOME USER

David Hewson

At the same time that Commodore launched Easycript, an individual software programmer came up with the idea of writing his own WP system for the 64, one designed to be sufficiently user friendly to make it easy for the home user to learn, but powerful enough to handle small business use.

Vizawrite, as that program was to be called, came out a few weeks behind Easycript, and I might as well throw away all pretence of impartiality here and say that I am delighted it did.

Instead of messing around with meaningless symbols to manipulate the text, Vizawrite possessed some logic. In centre, one pressed the control key and 'c' to underline, the same key and 'u'. The text was printed across the TV on a rolling screen which could be instantly contracted into 40 columns at a touch to two buttons.

Soon Vizawrite appeared on cartridge, making the program instantly available, the moment the computer was switched on, and a 30,000 word dictionary which should also count the length of articles was added. While Easycript relentlessly insisted on using Commodore printers or an expensive interface, Vizawrite contained a free link with any of the standard serial printers.

Now I know for a fact that there were those within Commodore who were aware that they had been faced with an immensely superior product. I also know their reaction: the company will now offer a free version of Easycript - the old price was around £75 a copy - with every one of its £230 disk drives.

I am loathe to criticize any company for giving something away to the home user. But is this really to anyone's advantage? The new computer owner who gets his free copy of Easycript will, I suspect, be somewhat disappointed, unless he has previous experience of business programs.

If he ends up thinking that word processing is not worth the bother, will Commodore really stand to gain? And Vizawrite, which is so superior in quality and competitive in price - with the spelling program it came in at less than £100 - stands to be left out in the cold by the hard sell tactics which it cannot match.

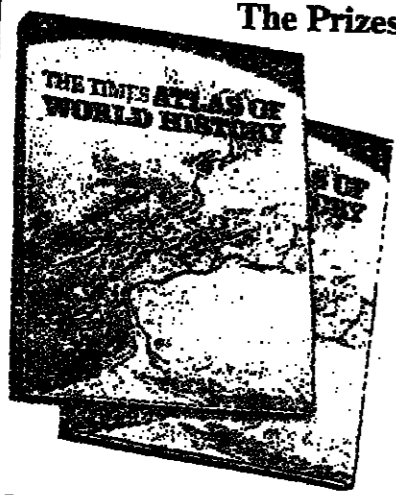
I can only hope that I am wrong when I fear that the best product will suffer because of the machinations of the giants above it.

But in the long run, it is not just the small software companies which suffer when the market turns against its brightest technology; it is the computer business itself. Halfway through this article, I discovered that I had filled one disk with my home computer musings, effortlessly and with great pleasure, through Vizawrite. Had I been left with no choice but Easycript, the hardware which printed this column might now have been sitting in the window of a second hand shop.

هكذا من الأصل

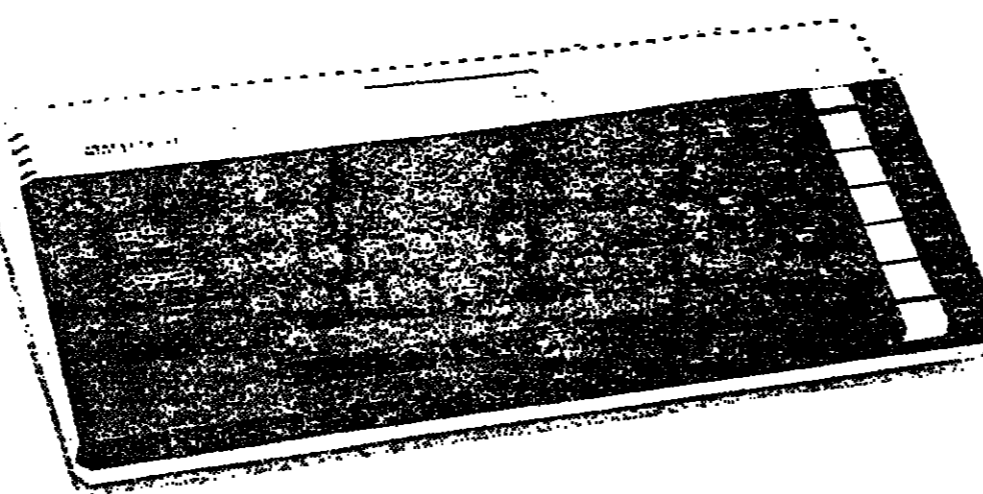
How free is a 'free' offer?

The Prizes



The ATARI 600XL computer has a 16k RAM memory, expandable to 64k with a memory module, 24k ROM and software compatibility with other ATARI home computers. The Times Atlas of World History has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.

THE TIMES Classroom computer competition



Here is the tenth of our 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions for young people up to 18 years old. There are two age groups - up to 15 and 15 to 18 inclusive. Entries are individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize - two Atari 600XL computers a week, one for each age group - will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition, 10 copies of The Times Atlas of World History, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the winners of the school computers.

The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form each week and collect the entry tokens from the back page of The Times (you will find it at the foot of The Times Information Service) on the five following publication days - Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday - and stick them on the form. Those who entered last week should be sure that entries are posted to arrive by first post Friday.

Today and in every week of the competition there will be five questions on computers to answer with a different theme each week. These will not require the use of a computer but may require a certain amount of research. All the answers are to be found in works of reference readily available to young people. There is a tie-breaking question to answer which will test the ingenuity and imagination of contestants and enable the panel of judges to decide the winners. Every week is a new contest, so missing one week will not spoil your chances.

Seventh competition prize winners

Matthew and Steven are out on top

Two boys, age 10 and 15, are the winners of The Times Classroom Computer seventh competition. They are Matthew Trump of Summer Fields School, Oxford and Steven Bilton, of Southmoor School, Sunderland, Tyne & Wear. The winning decision was made by a tie-break question. The answers were 1) B; 2) A; 3) A; 4) B; 5) C. The winners will both receive an Atari 600XL computer for their schools, and a personal gift of The Times Atlas of World History. The eight runners-up are: Alice Elliott, Bedford High School for Girls, Bedford; Ben Sturges, Micheldever Primary School, Micheldever, Hants; Garth Vladislavich, Noadswood Comprehensive School, Purley, Southampton; Hants; Mark Andrews, Bewley High School, Bewley, Wors; Mark Norris, Liverpool Bluecoat School, Wavertree, Liverpool; Simon Coyle, Strabane Grammar School, Strabane, N. Ireland; Jonathan Wells, Trinity School, Shirley Park, Croydon, Surrey; Andrew Thornbury, St Bride's High School, East Kilbride, Glasgow, Scotland. Each will receive a Times Atlas.



STEVEN BILTON, 15 (left) is working on his O level computer studies project of a football league table, but in his spare time uses his own BBC micro at home for personal projects and games playing. Other activities include cricket, football and table tennis. His policeman father is being led through the mysteries of micros by Stephen. Southmoor school has seven BBC and three PETs in their computer room, where pupils can study O level and CSE computer studies and a few

move on to A level computer science. The master responsible for computing, Mr B W Smith, is keen to see the micros move into other areas of teaching. At present they are used in limited ways in English, physics and maths. MATTHEW TRUMP, 10 (right) is a boarder, but uses his father's PET when he is at home. He also has his own ZX81 on which he plays games and copies listings from magazines. He is taking the first steps in adapting some of these programs and would like to learn more about the art of programming. In addition to his micro activities he enjoys canoeing and plastic model making. The school computer teacher, Mr Rupert McNeile has just opened a computer room equipped with 16 BBC micros which have been enthusiastically received by the boys. Eventually he hopes that computers will be used as aids in general classes, and to this end the school has installed the BBC networking Econet system.

COMPETITION No 10

Arithmetic and other things!

Study the 5 questions below carefully and select your answer from the choices given. In each case write only the appropriate code letter into the answer box. Remember to complete the tie-breaker and all other parts of this entry form in accordance with the rules - and to attach 5 entry symbols.

Closing date for entries - 1st post Friday, November 25.

- 1 The binary ASCII code for the letter 'A' is: A 1100001 B 0001110 C 1011001
2 11101011 in binary can be written in octal as: A 726 B 353 C 623
3 The number EB in hexadecimal is equivalent to the decimal number: A 151 B 235 C 325
4 BCD stands for: A Binary conquers Decimal B Byte core dump C Binary Coded Decimal
5 An algorithm is: A a set of rules for the solution of a problem B a type of water plant C the beat used in computer generated music

Tie-breaker

'Octal' is the name given to the number system with base eight, 'hexadecimal' to base sixteen. Invent two short and memorable terms for a number system to base thirty-two.

Form fields for FULL NAME, AGE, SCHOOL/COLLEGE, SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS, SCHOOL TELEPHONE, HOME TELEPHONE.

SEND TO: Times Computer Competition No. 10, PO Box 99, Sudbury, Suffolk.

Form for marking days: DAY 2, DAY 3, DAY 4, DAY 5, DAY 6.

Judging

- 1. The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups - up to 15 years and 15-18 years as at date of entry.
2. Those entries with all factual questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which in the opinion of the judges gives the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will win a Computer for the School or College nominated, and a personal prize of an Atlas.
3. Other entries with all-correct answers and judged to have submitted the next 5 best answers to the tie-breaker will win a personal prize of an Atlas.
4. Those entries with less than all-correct answers will be judged in order, in the event that not enough all-correct entries qualify.
5. If identical entries are judged to have won, the entrants may be asked to submit to a further similar competition.

Rules

- 1. All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in The Times. No photocopies will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.
2. Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer symbols as printed in The Times relevant to that week's competition.
3. All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spilt or late entries will be rejected as will those without a nomination.
4. You must be under 19 years of age and be a full-time student of the school or college nominated at the time of entry.
5. Names of all winners will be published in The Times not later than 2 weeks after closing date. All entries become the sole property and copyright of The Times. Prizes will be despatched to the School.
6. No individual may win more than once in any one weekly competition.
7. Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry.
8. The decision of the panel of Judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the competition. No correspondence at any stage of the competition will be entered into.
9. Employees and their families of Times Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are not eligible.
10. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions form part.

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Form for requesting a Xerox Touch typewriter, including fields for Name, Position, Telephone Number, Company/Organisation, Address, Postcode, and Type of Business.

A laser explosion is due at the check-out

Laser scanning may be about to sweep the supermarkets of the UK, including the smaller independent stores. A combination of lower-priced back-office systems, an increased percentage of bar coding (up to 85 per cent) on try goods, and the improving economic climate make the timing right for an explosion among the check-outs.

Maggie McLening looks at one supermarket that has anticipated a laser scanning revolution

back-end the scanners, which harness the enormous amount of information collected to work for the shopkeeper. Many of the scanning systems are themselves micro-processor-controlled and are sufficiently sophisticated to analyse data on the goods sold, but are inhibited by their output to strips of ticket.

The solution is to feed the data into a back-office computer running stock control and financial accounting applications, but the addition of perhaps £30,000 for a minicomputer system made the idea

impossible for some small supermarkets.

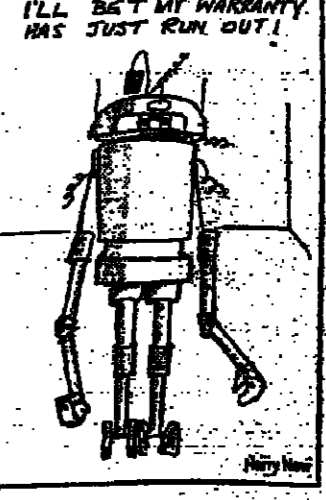
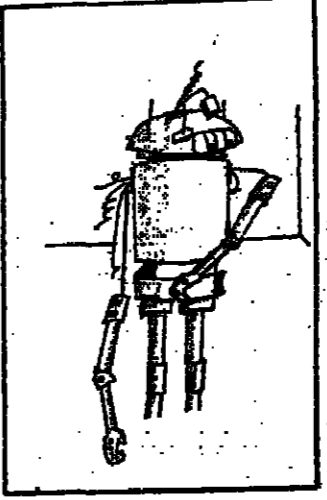
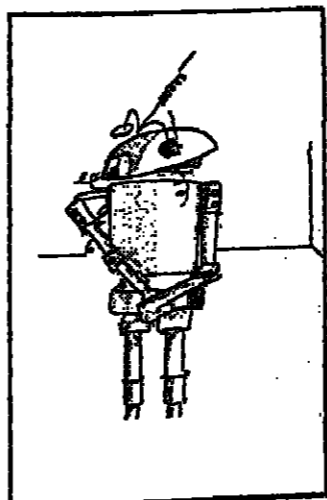
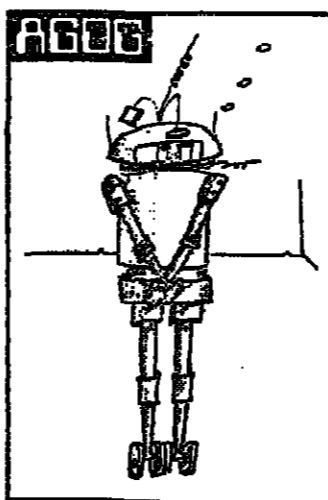
This hurdle has now been crossed by the combination of a micro with hard disk memory, and a second generation of more advanced and security-conscious databases, which bring the cost of a back-office system down to around £10,000.

One of the first independent companies to take advantage of this type of system is Southmart in Erdington, Birmingham, a grocery business owned by the Singh family, who came here from India in 1957.

The family's first store opened in 1977 and rapidly reached a turnover of £13,500 a week, so they bought a larger shop, now called JAS supermarkets, and recently invested £17,000 of this year's £1.7m turnover in five 540/Scan-Alone systems from Datachecker/DTS.

Southmart is a member of the Northern Independent Supermarket Association, a trade organisation for retailers with a turnover of £1m or more, which negotiates discounts on bulk purchases for members, and provides them with NISA own-label goods. Six of the 200 members have now installed scanning systems for reasons typified by Sohan Singh, financial director of Southmart.

"The business has expanded very fast - we are now shifting around 65,000 items a week in



from our warehouse, but the organisation has not kept pace," he said. "Pricing goods and shelf filling took a lot of time, so we decided to install a scanning system last September. Although customers probably move through the checkout at the same speed, they like to have the details of goods on their receipt, and we can guarantee that the prices are

right. We expect to recoup the cost of the system after the first year, and have already managed to reduce the number of shelf-fillers by one."

He anticipates further savings from the second part of the system, the back-office computer, which is to be installed after Christmas.

For a further £10,000, Datachecker/DTS is to supply a microcomputer system capable of handling stock control, price management, purchasing and cash control functions for Southmart. The system is built around the DTS 8000 8-bit micro, and a database with many mainframe-equivalent features developed by Fulham-based software house Datafit.

The micro will be linked into the scanning network as if it were another terminal, but will be able to control the front office system enough to extract sales statistics every night for input to the database. These can be used to update the stock files and accounts, balanced against goods receipts entered through the DTS 8000 keyboard.

Price management will allow forward planning, and financial modelling, of pricing changes, and trigger them within the Scan-Alone terminals. Since the

location of each item in the store is recorded, together with the amount of space occupied, the system will also calculate statistics on the margin per metre run of shelf, and compare them.

"I hope that the Datafit extension will help us to improve our stock control," said Mr Singh. "Just having the perpetual stock check will save us about £1,000 a year, because until now we have had to employ an independent stock checking company. In addition, we would like to have more

time to spend on looking at the fascia for different items, perhaps reducing the amount of stock so that we could carry more lines."

Seven members of the Singh family work in the supermarket under the supervision of Sohan's elder brother Surinder, and only they have access to the scanner controls. When the micro is installed, only the family will be allowed to operate it; something that many of the existing micro-database systems would be unable to enforce.

Just think.

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Created for small to medium sized businesses, or departments of large companies, it can communicate with other terminals, minicomputers or mainframes, locally or remotely, as well as supporting a wide range of programming languages such as Cobol, Fortran, Basic and Pascal.

In fact, from a sheer performance viewpoint, the Fortune System 32:16 has more in common with a minicomputer. The operating system it uses, for example, is UNIX, the powerful and internationally

accepted system normally found only on large computer systems. Yet just like an ordinary microcomputer, it is easy to use, compact and competitively priced.

For individual users, there's a single executive workstation model with all the full system facilities, available at a very low 'entry' price.

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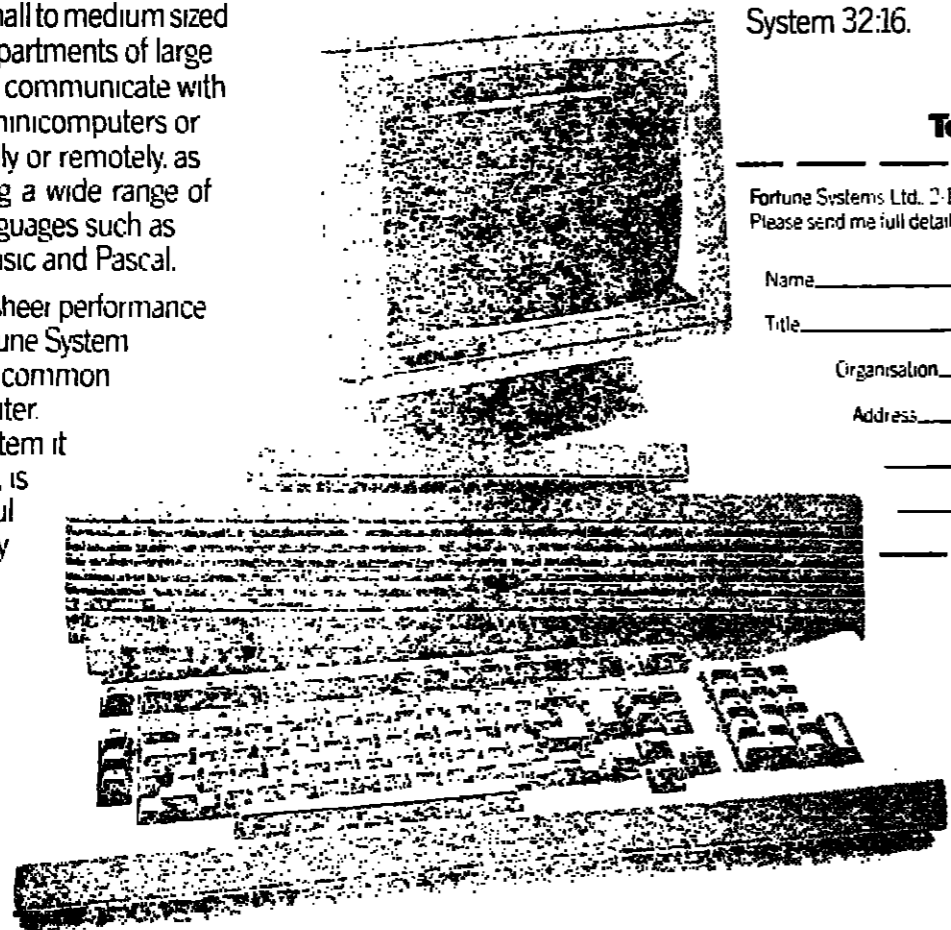
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JOB SCENE

Richard Sharpe

Many industries have their seasons, despite being separated from the land; the computer leasing community is no exception. As the cash registers are ringing with Christmas business computer leasing companies face one of their most hectic periods as they try to match the computer, the customer and the finance.

Putting the three together is not easy. A working knowledge of the main computer lines of IBM is demanded as well as the nerve necessary to bet on IBM not casting off a machine too early.

Then the several hundred people working for the UK computer leasing community have to keep a firm grasp on financial details, recognising when the shift of a few percentage points means loss or profit.

The leasing community is unusually dominated by young men, with some of its richest members in their mid-30s. They like to work on a few big deals in which the numbers are always in millions.

The independent leasing

community is quite a closed world where most of the actors know each other well, but that does not mean that they respect each other, as the back biting shows.

On the other hand, if this type of business looks appealing it will be no good looking at the classified pages for job advertisements. Leasing companies hardly ever advertise for staff. It is one of those strange branches of commerce where contacts seem to speak louder than a good curriculum vitae.

Being creative is all important. If a new piece of tax legislation gives a small leeway to the first company to use it then the profits can be big, at least in the short term.

Information is the key to the whole operation so that the machine, the customer and the finances can all be brought together into one package.

Once the bustle before Christmas, and before the end of March, are over there are a few years. The leasing associations hold their annual meetings in quite exotic places, many of them well known for their lenient tax legislation.

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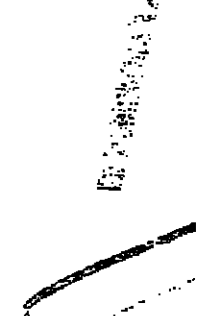
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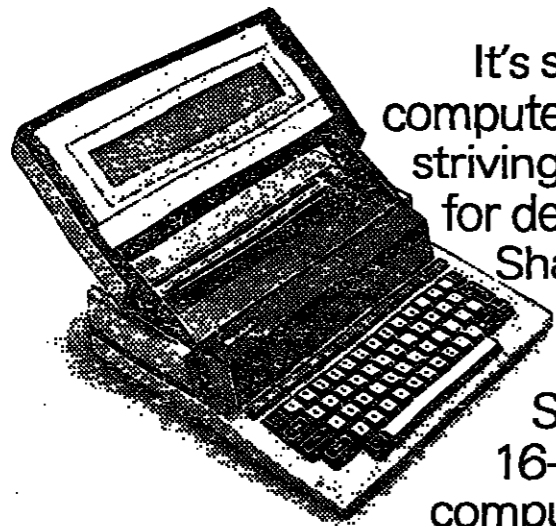
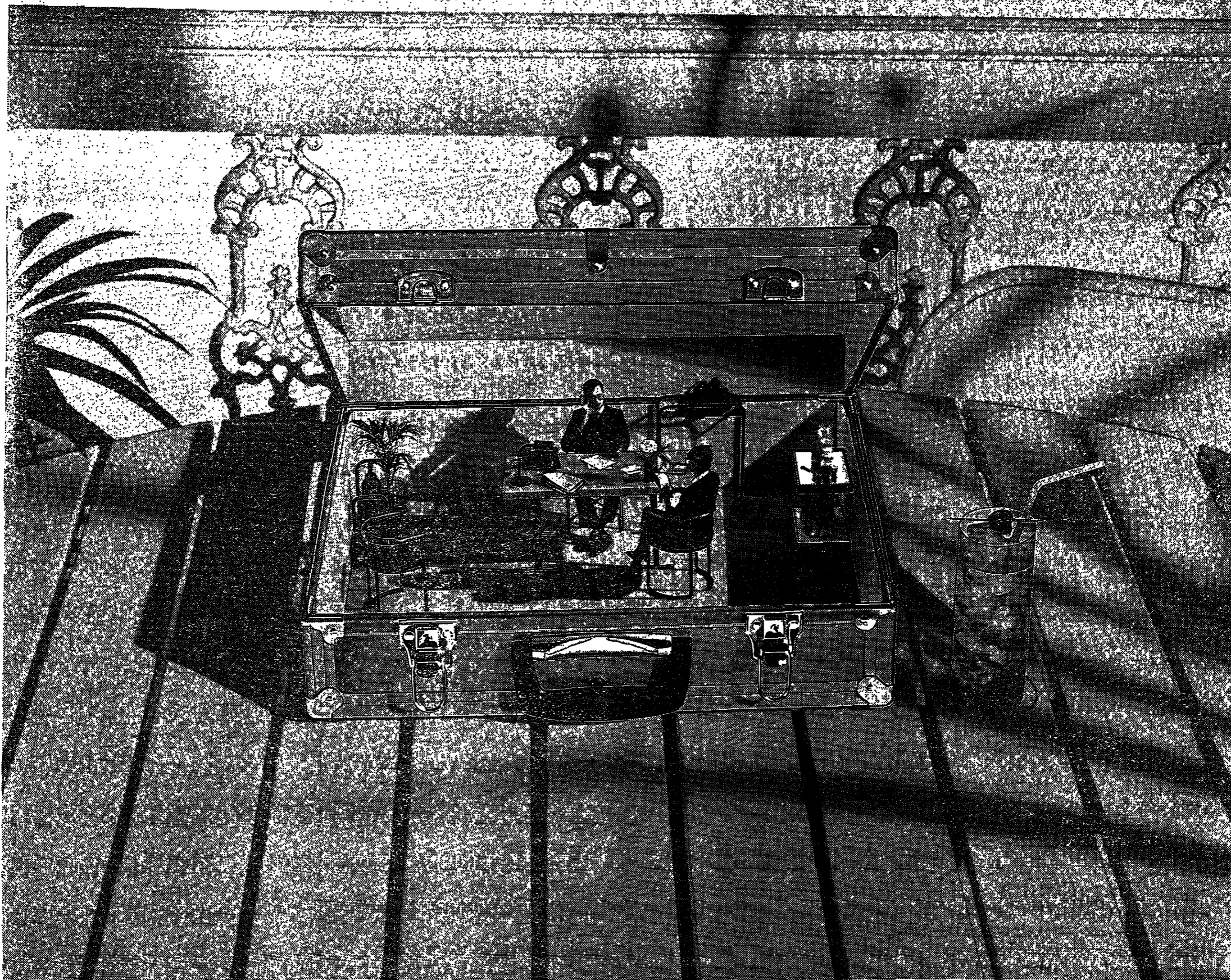
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TEC

People/Tony Kench of GEISCO Ringing the bell

By Roger Woolnough

Classics degree may not sound like the starting point for a successful career in computing, but Tony Kench has a theory about it. "A classics education does leave you with a few illusions that what you know is of any use to anybody," he says, "so you have to do things from scratch."

Although still only 41, Kench has been involved with computers since the pioneering days, when practically everybody was doing things from scratch. Straight from Bristol University (where his second subject was maths), he joined an Anglo-French computer company called La Rue Bull facilities in 1963.

Through a complex series of ownership changes, involving other General Electric of the USA and Honeywell, part of his firm became General Electric Information Services Company (GEISCO). A few weeks ago, Tony Kench was appointed managing director of GEISCO's operations in the UK and Ireland.

"I started off on the sales side," he recalls, "but one was an omnibund salesman and systems analyst. You had to explain to people what a computer would do before they would buy it."

Soon after he joined, though, the company started Europe's first time-sharing operation, in which a large central computer is used by numerous clients perusing from remote terminals. Kench switched to that side of the business in its heyday of early growth.



He has mainly stayed with the information services activity ever since, including five years with GEISCO in the US. This culminated in 1979 with a move to the company's strategic planning operation, where he led a group charged with looking into the future.

"I had a strong sense back then that the computer industry was changing in ways which would have major impact on our business," Kench says. "We spent two years working on what should be GEISCO's positioning in the next decade."

The company's international experience was obviously a valuable asset. GEISCO's worldwide teleprocessing network allows clients in 750 cities to access computers with a local telephone call. But time-sharing does not play the dominant role it once did.

"As in-house systems became more capable," Kench explains, "as the minicomputer became widespread, as the micro appeared on the horizon, it became clear that our role should change and evolve."

Low-tech Sundays at St Paul's

Today GEISCO offers a wide range of systems and consulting services, all aimed at companies which operate across national boundaries. "When you look at how a computer network can help an export business and allow a company to be in constant touch with production schedules, price variations, and so on, there's a real opportunity to turn this into a competitive weapon," he says.

There is nothing competitive or high-tech about the way Kench relaxes. He takes part in the essentially English pastime of bell-ringing. He is at St Paul's Cathedral on Sundays, and attends a bell-ringing meeting once a week, but it is not a totally escapist pastime. Says Kench: "I would think at least half of the bell-ringers in the City of London are in computing."

Why quality really matters in video games Beware the cheap imitators

by Philip Manchester

The home computer boom has opened up many opportunities for new business to supply both hardware and software. If you believe the hysterical publicity put out by some firms you could be forgiven for thinking that the whole business is run by 16-year-old millionaires.

Certainly there are some clever adolescents around who seem to be peculiarly in touch with what home computer users want.

But much of the software now available for home computers has a much more traditional pedigree. Psion Software, the London based microcomputer software firm, is a good example. It has produced several best-sellers for the top-selling Sinclair Spectrum as well as maintaining more than a passing interest in the wider field of serious business computing on more expensive machines.

"We are interested in becoming the dominant micro software house in Europe," said Psion's managing director, David Potter. In its third year of business, Potter expects a turnover in the region of £6m, and a good part of that will come from Psion's sales of leisure software.

Generally, Psion's products would be described as video games and in many ways they are just that. But Potter is at pains to emphasise that 'simple video games' are not the way to build a lasting portfolio of products. "It is a very competitive market so we purposely try not to put out anything that is

not of the highest quality. As a result we have tended to produce more sophisticated, quality products," he said.

Psion's flight simulation, a realistic 'game' for the Sinclair Spectrum, has sold around 250,000 copies. It offers home computer users the exciting prospect of piloting a single-engine, propeller driven aircraft.

The three dimensional graphics, coupled with a realistic cockpit display make the experience extremely effective. Potter reckons that as many as a million people have "flown" in Psion's simulator which raises the knotty problem of software copying, because any popular program is bound to be passed round among enthusiasts.

Potter is realistic about this. "Sure, copying goes on and I don't approve of it. The problem is that the cassette is the cheapest means of distributing software - and it is so easy to copy it. We are only really after large-scale commercial copying and we will crush any attempt to do this."

We see school teachers as the biggest offenders. "They seem to think it is quite moral to copy software. In the long run this is to their detriment. Software companies have to believe that it is worthwhile developing a product and won't go into it if they don't think they are going to get a return on it. This is why the quality of educational software is low - no quality software developer is going to get into the market."

Potter's answer is to keep the



David Potter: sophisticated quality products

product cheap and many of Psion's programs sell for the same sort of price as an LP.

"We had a lot of say in the setting of pricing standards because of our close relationship with Sinclair," he said. "The software on the Spectrum is cheaper than any other range - and it is probably the widest range of any home computer."

The comparison with the price of a record and the parallels with the music and publishing business could lead one to think that software production is similar to those industries. Potter is adamant

that this is not the case and thinks the current image of programmers as 'stars' is only temporary.

"People have equated it with pop music and publishing but it really is not like that. I think the film industry is a better comparison - there you have studios and distributors. The studios create a product which may cost millions and then rely on the distributors to recoup that for them."

"We are more like the studio with teams of people working on projects. I think publishers moving into the software

business expecting to make a killing are making a mistake." He cited one large record company which had moved into software, complete with music business style publicity for the (young) program authors.

"I think they have found to their cost that this is not the way to go and have now revamped their operation to run on the same sort of lines as Psion."

Psion has a large digital equipment minicomputer and uses sophisticated programming languages and a technique called 'cross compilation' to generate its programs for the Spectrum and other home micros. It is no surprise, therefore, that Potter and many of his employees have a strong technical background.

Potter is a former academic from Imperial College, London, and many of his programmers are graduates of the same establishment.

Imperial College has a long standing reputation for researching better ways of building computer programs particularly under the guidance of Professor Manny Lehman - one of the world's leading authorities on what has come to be known as software engineering.

Potter shares Lehman's view of software development as an exercise in engineering rather than some mystical 'art'. This does not prevent him viewing home computers as one of the most important cultural influences of our time.

"I think many people have bought home computers as a sort of cultural tool."

In their various ways the telex machine, the computer, the computer terminal and the word processor are probably all contributing to the efficiency of your company.

Of course each machine has its limitations, but that's quite normal.

But just suppose for a moment that those limitations were removed.



information from one place to another.

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Not content with that feat, picture it going on to despatch three copies of a report to Manchester before consulting a database in New York.

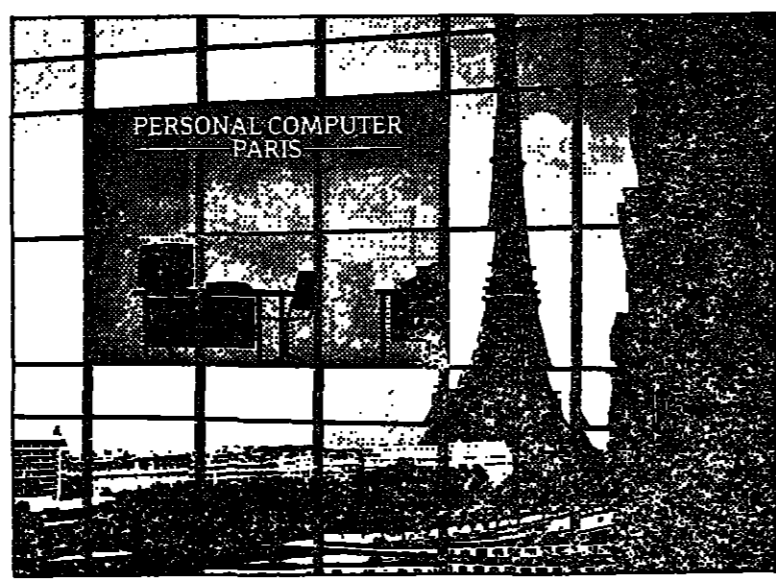
Then imagine it circulating your European managers with a memo and giving you an urgent message from your Hong Kong office before returning to its normal tasks.

Next, stretch your imagination a little further and think of the increase in efficiency if every computer, terminal and word processor in your company were given that flexibility.

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It's quite simply the world's most flexible means of sending



ever additional hardware you need, without any fears about compatibility or being "locked in" to a single supplier.

Furthermore, as Swift, Telenet and other computer-based services develop, Beeline will take them all in its stride.

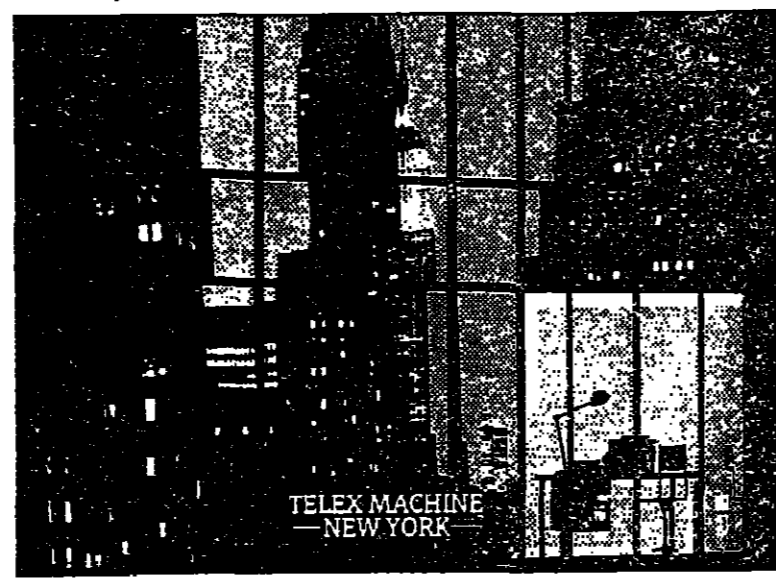
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A workstation on every desk

Engineering workstations are intended to replace the drawing boards of designers, engineers and architects. The workstation consists of a high resolution computer terminal able to display and manipulate a picture, usually in colour.

An industrial component, such as a car axle or an electric motor, can be designed and altered on the screen and its dimensions stored away for manufacture. The component can be viewed with correct perspective while being rotated, made smaller or larger or fitted onto a related part.

Other software, such as word processing, enables proper documentation and control of parts lists for the equipment being designed. A major saving is that inventories of existing parts can be easily examined, which often saves the production of a new part.

The instructions for cutting the parts by automatic machines can be generated on the same system. Not only is this quicker and more flexible than using a drawing board, but groups of engineers designing complex equipment can, if authorised, link up to see each others' work on their own screens.

Computer Aided Design (CAD) can be applied to a great number of applications. The aircraft industry was a major force behind the development of CAD and new aircraft, such as the Boeing 757, are almost completely designed on such systems. Cartoons can be generated, coloured in and viewed immediately, without the requirement for films to be processed.

Architecture is another area where there are important applications. Already, the blank facades of modern buildings leer out from the terminal, where they are probably best left. The most advanced CAD software can simulate the appearance of a townscape to a pedestrian walking through it. Perhaps one day there will be a software package ("Reococo") that can sculpt flying angels on computer-controlled milling machines.

The UK's performance in producing computer equipment for this field has been, and continues to be, mediocre. However in software we have been as good as anyone. The Computer Aided Design Centre in Cambridge, which writes advanced packages of CAD software, was recently purchased by a consortium led by ICL, its long term partner. ICL may have been sensitised by the snapping up of Compaq, another UK CAD software house, by the US computer firm (Prime). In computer science, the inferior status of scientists in the UK makes them excellent cheap labour for American firms.

To be concluded

The traditional, but now obsolete, approach to Computer Aided Design (CAD) has been the use of a mainframe central computer with many attached display terminals. The computing power required for manipulating images puts a severe strain on such multi-user systems. Because processing power is declining rapidly in cost, each workstation is becoming more intelligent and new equipment has a powerful microprocessor, memory and perhaps a Winchester disc in to the terminal.

Most of the processing then takes place locally, but the workstation is still linked to a central computer which can share facilities occasionally required, such as the central drawing office records, very large discs or machines for plotting drawings.

Assuming the hardware is correctly designed, there are two keys to success in producing a successful workstation - the software for manipulating the images and that needed to enable the machines to talk to one another. Over many years large software packages have been written for the mainframe computers. These have been

Dr Richard Stevens, an image processing scientist, looks at the possibilities of computer aided design.

written in standard languages to enable them to be moved easily from one computer to another, provided that the new computer has enough power and is compatible with the languages of the package.

In future, most will be written to conform to the internationally agreed graphics standards (GKS). For the first time, microprocessor based systems are now powerful enough for such packages. The communications software, written by the workstation manufacturer, must allow each machine to use all the linked facilities with the designer scarcely being aware of the linkage. As yet, no market standard for this Local Area Networking (LAN) has emerged.

First in the field with a locally intelligent machine was the PERQ, built by an American company, and distributed by ICL in this country. The Science and Engineering Research Council has purchased many of these machines for university work.

Because of the unavailability of powerful single-chip microprocessors when it was designed, the computer in this system is a 'special' built from many integrated circuits. Although this approach has produced a very powerful computing machine, the end result is not as flexible as using a standard microprocessor.

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

No more private investors after the year 2000?

A Stock Exchange survey yesterday confirmed a trend already largely identified: the small investor is getting smaller and the large investor, almost always now an institution, is getting much more powerful.

In just under 20 years, the proportion of shares held by private individuals has dropped from just over half to slightly more than a quarter. Over the same period, the institutions - pension funds, insurance companies, unit and investment trusts - have doubled their share to almost two thirds of the total market.

The value of shares held has not been adjusted for inflation. In nominal terms the total value of shares held by individuals grew from £16 billion in 1975 to £28 billion by the end of 1981. Institutional holdings were worth £57.6 billion, against £21 billion in 1975.

Among the institutions, pension funds have grown faster than the rest. In the six years to 1981, their proportion of the market rose by more than half to 26.7 per cent. The share of insurance companies is up by a quarter to 20.5 per cent.

Direct involvement in the Stock Exchange among small investors has certainly dwindled, but this is hardly surprising as the survey points out the taxation of savings in this country is weighted heavily in favour of institutional saving, notably of course in the treatment of pensions.

Tax advantages given to indirect investment have naturally encouraged "safety first" attitudes among people who traditionally invested directly in company securities.

By reducing the relative return for risk-taking against the "assumed" return, for example, from an insurance policy, the tax system has acted as a spur to forms of saving other than shares.

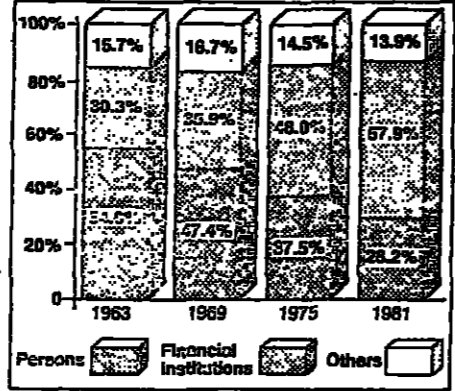
The survey, the result of painstaking research among 222 British public companies (131 on a census basis), does not include the three-year-old Unlisted Securities Market. There, it seems, small investors carry proportionately much more weight.

The survey comes at a time when the Stock Exchange is making further efforts to persuade the Government to cut taxes on equity investment, especially the 2 per cent stamp duty and the investment income surcharge.

Although the figures are already two years old, the projection is that pension fund and other institutional shareholdings will grow by between 1.5 per cent and 2 per cent a year. At that rate private investors would not exist by the year 2000.

But directly or indirectly, the private appetite for share buying still exists. Whether it grows or diminishes will depend largely on government taxation policies.

Mrs Thatcher's government is committed to a wider share ownership as part of its privatization policy. The Stock Exchange, looking over its shoulder at the growth of the tax-efficient Business Expansion Scheme, would welcome some real evidence that owning shares is more just another pious genuflection to Victorian values.



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Stern words from Mr Volcker

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, yesterday gave a warning of signs of "rising inflationary expectations" which could damage the American recovery and must be restrained "at all costs."

Mr Volcker's strong words were addressed to business and labour leaders about the time the Fed's powerful open market committee was meeting in Washington to decide whether to alter the board's credit control policies.

Some economists, noting the recent slowing down in growth of the American economy and the money supply, have been urging the Fed to relax credit policies, to pave the way for lower interest rates which they regard as necessary to sustain the recovery and ease international debt problems. Mr Volcker's remarks suggest, on the contrary, that the policy of flexible, albeit stringent, controls on the money supply will remain unchanged.

"We seem to be approaching a new

testing point - whether constructive changes in attitude and performance started in adversity can be maintained in prosperity," Mr Volcker observed.

Specifically, he said he was worried by a recent wave of wage settlements in some important industries - 6 per cent to 8 per cent and even higher. Settlements have remained low in industries hard-hit by recession but not in other sectors such as finance, utilities and service industries.

"There simply won't be enough money to go around to finance the spurge and the end result would be strong financial pressures, high interest rates and stifled growth", was the Volcker message.

Mr Volcker however, may not have the last word some members of the Reagan administration, worried by the recent slowdown in the economy, will continue to press for a more relaxed monetary policy. They fear that the recovery may fizzle before the presidential elections if the Fed persists with a hard line on credit.

S G Warburg buys 29.9% of Akroyd & Smithers

By Wayne Lintott

Mercury Securities, the public company which owns S G Warburg, the merchant bank, is buying 29.9 per cent of Akroyd & Smithers, London's second largest stockbrokers. The stake is the maximum permitted under Stock Exchange rules.

Last week a deal was agreed between Vickers de Costa, the stockbroking firm, and America's biggest bank, Citicorp. The number of prime targets available for leading financial institutions has narrowed to half a dozen.

London's biggest jobbing firm, Wadd Duracher, is now considered the prime target, but as a private partnership Wadd is difficult to value. Nevertheless, Morgan Grenfell and Schroder Wagg, the merchant banks, and National Westminster are reported to be interested.

Among the leading stockbroking firms expected to attract most interest is Phillips & Drew, with its £3 billion of

funds under management. Rowe & Pitman and Scrimgeour, Kemp-Coo are two tempting brokers because they rank in the top ten for all three dealing activities - equities, gilts and overseas stocks. James Capel and Greaveson, Grant have done a deal, the time being at least, to go it alone.

No terms were announced for the Akroyd Mercury stake but Akroyd shares closed on Friday at 550p while after-hours deals were done at 590p. Akroyd is announcing its interim profit figures on Thursday and the terms of the transaction are expected to be announced at the same time.

Analysts do not expect Mercury to pay such a high premium as Citicorp did Vickers. But on an historic price-earnings ratio of about 10 - the shares were on a pile of 7.5 on Friday - a purchase would be worth £8 a share and value the jobbers at more than £100m.



Lord Roll: new director for merchant bank

by the issued of new shares. The transaction with Vickers and Citicorp, still has to receive the consent of the regulatory authorities.

Akroyd is best known for its trading in gilt-edged, a market it shares with Wedd, fixed interest stocks and gold shares. Lord Roll S G Warburg's chairman has guided the bank into an important position in the international loan capital markets, notably Eurobonds.

The bank had previously built its reputation on skilful handling of takeovers and mergers.

Warburg is advising the Government on the £2 billion public flotation of British Telecom - which would undoubtedly benefit Akroyd's application for stock.

Mr Tim Nixon, an Akroyd partner, said that both companies saw great potential in Eurobonds, new issues and overseas equity trading.

Industrial output at 3-year high

By Francis Williams

Government hopes for continuing recovery were reinforced yesterday by official figures showing a pick-up in industrial activity in the third quarter of this year and continuing buoyant business in the shops.

The output of British industry rose by 1.9 per cent between its second and third quarters to its highest for more than three years, 2.2 per cent on a year earlier and 7 per cent above the worst point in the recession.

The volume of retail sales, adjusted for seasonal factors, slipped back last month from exceptional September levels but was up by 1.5 per cent in the three months to October, 5.5 per cent above its level at the same time last year.

The latest figures confirm that industry is climbing slowly out of recession but recovery remains patchy and fragile, with some sectors, such as metal manufacture, showing little or no growth over the past year. North Sea oil and gas production, on the other hand, rose sharply in the third quarter to a new peak.

Manufacturing output as a whole was 1.5 per cent higher in the third quarter than three months earlier and a year ago - only 3.5 per cent above its 1981 trough.

This marks a substantial contrast with the performance of retail sales which have soared to record levels over the past year. Sales in 1983 as a whole

Eagle Star expects record profit

By Philip Robinson

Eagle Star, Britain's sixth largest insurance company and the subject of two competing takeover bids, expects a record £800m, said yesterday that pretax profits this year could be a record £90m.

The company said this will reflect a recovery from the exceptional underwriting losses of £63.7m last year.

Eagle Star is fighting off an unwelcome 500p-a-share takeover offer from the German insurance group Allianz Versicherung, which already has 30 per cent of the company.

However, Eagle Star has welcomed a rival 575p-a-share offer from BAT Industries, which is involved in tobacco

and retailing and is one of Britain's top 10 companies.

The stock market is expecting further action. The Eagle Star share price last night closed 10p up at 654p, well above both offers, but still below the 800p a share which the insurance company says is the value of its assets.

Alliance formally extended its offer yesterday until November 25 having disclosed that its first bid attracted acceptance from Eagle Star holdings of just 8.87 shares.

However, both takeovers are locked into the time scale of the later BAT bid the first closing date of which is December 5. Under takeover rules BAT can

keep it open until January 13.

In his letter to shareholders detailing merger terms, Sir Denis Mountain, Eagle Star chairman, says that since Allianz acquired its initial 15 per cent stake in June 1981, relations with it "can best be summarized as a desire on Allianz's part to use their strong shareholding position to obtain board representation and business advantages for themselves with no commensurate benefit for other shareholders."

The BAT bid, he says, is quite another matter. It is for all the shares, at a higher price, with assurances to employees and policyholders and with a partial alternative to cash.

Babcock may lose £21m after German collapse

By Our Financial Staff

Babcock International said yesterday that it had £21m at risk after the collapse of a German construction equipment company Wibus AG, and its British subsidiary, which has been placed in receivership.

Babcock, whose shares eased 1p, to 138p, is still owed £8.8m for construction businesses it sold Wibus last year. It also guaranteed £13m to loans to those companies. These are secured against British assets which Babcock estimates should be adequate to cover all claims.

Babcock is making a provision in the 1983 accounts until the full extent of losses has been quantified.

The collapse of Wibus is the

Crystalate bid deal struck

By Our Financial Staff

The board of Royal Worcester has agreed to recommend Crystalate's £23.4m bid in return for a deal which will allow it to pay its shareholders a second interim dividend of 12p.

Royal Worcester had already forecast a higher final dividend of 3p so the second interim represents an increase of 3p and will cost an extra £200,000. This means Crystalate is effectively paying more for the fine china and electronics company.

Crystalate's £23.4m bid was its second and final offer and could therefore not be raised further. However, the Takeover Panel has judged yesterday's deal to be fair and acceptable under the takeover rules.

It has implications for future bids which reach stalemate because they have been declared final.

Dow keeps up rally

New York (Agencies) - stock prices remained higher in a continuation of last week's rally. Trading volume was moderately heavy.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up 1.02 to 1251.22 at 11am, but later extended the rise to more than 4 points. Advancing issues led losers about two to one. Volume was about 24 million shares.

Some investors felt last week's surge was a routine rebound from a lengthy slide, but others believe the market may be on the verge of another burst of heavy buying.

GE, which restructured a deal to sell its Utah international subsidiary, was 1/8 higher at 55 1/2.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index	727.4 up 2.3
FT Alist	83.54 down 0.16
Amsterdams	151.9 up 1.4
Sydney	AO Index 710.8 down 1.8
Frankfurt	Commerzbank Index 1013.8 up 2.0
Brussels	General Index 12.37 up 0.49
Paris	CAC Index 142.8 up 0.7
Zurich	SKA General 293.8 down 0.4

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE	
Sterling	\$1.4850 down 1/8 cent
DM	3.9750 down 0.007
FrF	12.0750 down 0.0350
Yen	348.50 down 2.0
Dollar	Index 127.8 down 0.2
DM	2.6785
NEW YORK LATEST	
Sterling	\$1.4855
Dollar	DM 2.6743
INTERNATIONAL	
ECU	5.70671
SDRE	7.09665

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates	
Bank base rates	9
Finance houses base rate 1/8	
Discount market loans	wed 9/8-9
3 month interbank	9 1/2-9 3/4
Euro-currency rates	
3 month dollar	9.1/16-9.3/16
3 month DM	6/8-8
3 month Fr	F13 1/4-13
US rates	
Bank prime rate	11.00
Fed funds	9/4
Treasury long bond	102 1/32, 102 3/32

NEWS IN BRIEF

Japanese face critics

Mr Yohei Mimura president of Mitsubishi Corporation headed a team of leading Japanese businessmen and importers in an open forum with British businessmen at London's Royal Garden Hotel yesterday. The event was aimed at helping the British export more to Japan.

The Japanese Access Promotion Mission, which will move to the Continent later this week, is one of the most positive moves yet in Japan's attempt to defuse resentment of its big trade imbalances with Europe and the United States, but there was a barrage of criticism from the audience complaining about Japanese trade bureaucracy.



Yohei Mimura: team leader

● The Phoenix Steel Tube Company, part of the Senior Engineering Group, is to cut capacity of the drawn tube department at its West Bromwich works. About 150 people will lose their jobs in the curbsaw which follows losses on the product.

● Logica, the British computer software house, consultants and manufacturers has been awarded a £4.5m contract by the Hongkong Stock Exchange for the supply of a computerized trading system in partnership with Jardine.

● P & O Ferries has placed the £2m contract to refit its roll-on, roll-off ferry St Clair with the Humber Graving Dock Company at Humberside.

Opec ministers want rise in oil demand

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries led by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, are to meet in London today in an attempt to devise a plan for stimulating world oil demand.

An increase in demand would help prevent a split within Opec over production quotas and growing dissatisfaction over Britain and Norway's increased output from the North Sea.

Today's meeting of the Opec long-term strategy committee is intended to prevent next month's full Opec ministerial meeting in Geneva developing into a squabble over production quotas.

Members of the committee are also expected to seek a meeting with Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, to discuss Britain's increasingly important role in world oil output. No meeting has been arranged, but the Department of Energy say that Mr Walker is willing to meet members of the committee.

Third World countries 'may need £13.5bn'

IMF lending 'must expand'

Commercial banks "must continue to lend more to the developing world if the debt crisis is to be solved, a senior official of the International Monetary Fund said yesterday.

Mr Walter Habermeyer, counsellor and treasurer of the IMF, said commercial banks must increase their exposures to non-oil developing countries by about 7 per cent this year and next.

This would involve lending \$15bn to \$20bn (£10.1bn to £13.5bn) in both 1983 and 1984 to help finance the reduced current account deficits of the non-oil Third World which the IMF expects to fall from \$84bn last year to about \$70bn.

Mr Habermeyer's exhortation to the commercial banks comes as they are deciding whether to commit themselves to a new \$6.5bn loan to Brazil, part of an \$11bn package to see the country through until the end of next year.

The IMF executive board is due to approve the Brazilian rescue package on Thursday providing the banks agree to provide fresh finance.

Bankers in New York said yesterday that nearly \$5.6bn had been committed and telexes were still coming in.

The advisory committee has been in close contact with the IMF over progress and bankers are optimistic that the IMF will approve the Brazilian package.

Speaking at a foreign exchange conference organized by the International Herald Tribune, Mr Habermeyer said the collaboration between banks, governments and official institutions which had kept intact the fabric of the international monetary system. "This collaboration must and will continue as it is in the interests of all parties to do so."

Some developing countries would remain in serious difficulties for years but Mr Habermeyer thought the overall outlook was reassuring.

Growth of about 3 per cent in the industrialized countries would make a big contribution to easing the problem and there was a good chance this could be achieved, he said.

Land Securities Interim Results

The unaudited consolidated revenue account for the six months ended 30th September 1983 shows -

Year to 31.3.83	Six months to 30.9.83	Six months to 30.9.82
£'000	£'000	£'000
106,678	56,696	51,531
11,924	5,861	5,413
8,343	3,687	5,841
3,685	1,858	2,606
130,630	5,525	8,447
8,472	68,072	65,391
14,161	4,361	4,208
8,762	6,683	6,663
99,235	5,149	4,807
1,987	51,679	49,913
17,464	381	994
1,600	8,565	9,001
78,184	931	514
32,578	9,877	10,509
45,606	41,802	39,404
13,25p	21,737	20,490
	20,065	18,914
	5.67p	5.50p

Note: The taxation charge for six months periods is computed at 52% whereas the charge for the year will be at a lower rate reflecting relief arising on expenditure on properties and other adjustments.

The major developments, reviewed in detail in the Directors' Report for the year to 31st March 1983, will not produce income during the current year. The Income before taxation for the second half of the year to March 1984 is not expected to differ materially from that of the first half to September 1983.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 3.3p (1982: 3.0p) per share which together with the related tax credit is equivalent to 4.714p (1982: 4.286p). The dividend which, excluding advance corporation tax, will absorb £11,688,000 (1982: £10,325,000), will be paid on 16th December 1983 to shareholders registered on 18th November 1983.

Shareholders have been given notice of an Extraordinary General Meeting to be held on 30th November 1983, at which a Resolution will be proposed to approve an increase in the Authorised Share Capital and a Capitalisation issue of two new Ordinary Shares of £1 each for every five such shares held by Members at close of business on 18th November 1983. Such new shares will not rank for the interim dividend declared on 14th November 1983.

The abridged Revenue Account for the year to 31st March 1983 is an extract from the full Accounts to that date as delivered to the Registrar of Companies. The Report of the Auditors on those Accounts was qualified as the Company had not estimated the taxation which would be payable in the event of the sale of the properties at book value.

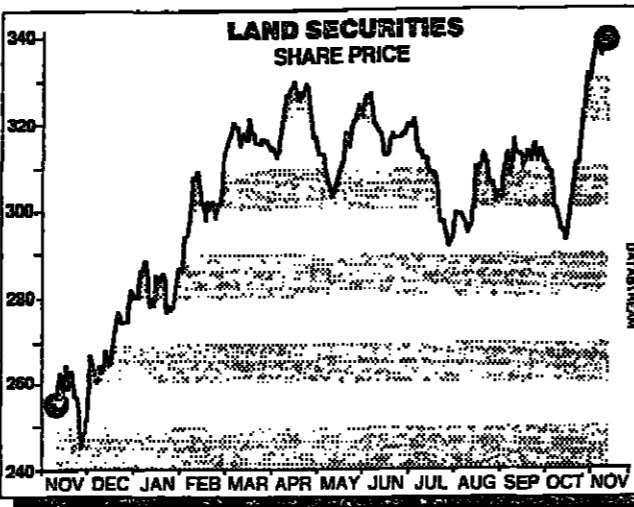
LAND SECURITIES PLC
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Candecca sells stake in Plascom

Candecca Resources has confirmed it has sold its 36 per cent stake in Plascom at a loss of £2.81m to enable it to successfully bid for a half per cent stake in the BP Forties Field.

Interim boost by Land Securities

Land Securities half-year to 30.9.83. Pre-tax net income £41.8m (£39.4m). Stated earnings 5.67p (5.5p). Total income £68.1m (£65.4m). Net interim dividend 3.3p (3p). Share price 340p, up 2p. Dividend payable 16.12.83.



Associated Heat Services

Associated Heat Services half-year to 24.9.83. Pre-tax profit £1.6m (£1.4m). Stated earnings 8.53p (8.03p). Turnover £15.1m (£14.1m). Net interim dividend 3.3p (3.0p). Share price 358p unchanged.

The economic climate is improving in the Midlands and Lancashire. Yorkshire and Scotland look a little brighter but the North-East is still depressed.

American Oil Field Systems

American Oil Field Systems half-year to 30.9.83. Pre-tax profit £3.44, 220 (£2.26m). Stated loss 6.4p (£8.39p). Turnover £955,543 (£1.9m). Share price 33p.

Seagram trading profits dip again

Seagram Distillers, the wholly-owned British subsidiary of the Canadian drinks group, considered the largest distiller in the world, saw its trading profits fall again in the six months ending July 31 to £9.6m from £11m.

WALL STREET

Table of Wall Street market data including various stock prices and indices. Columns include company names and their respective share prices.

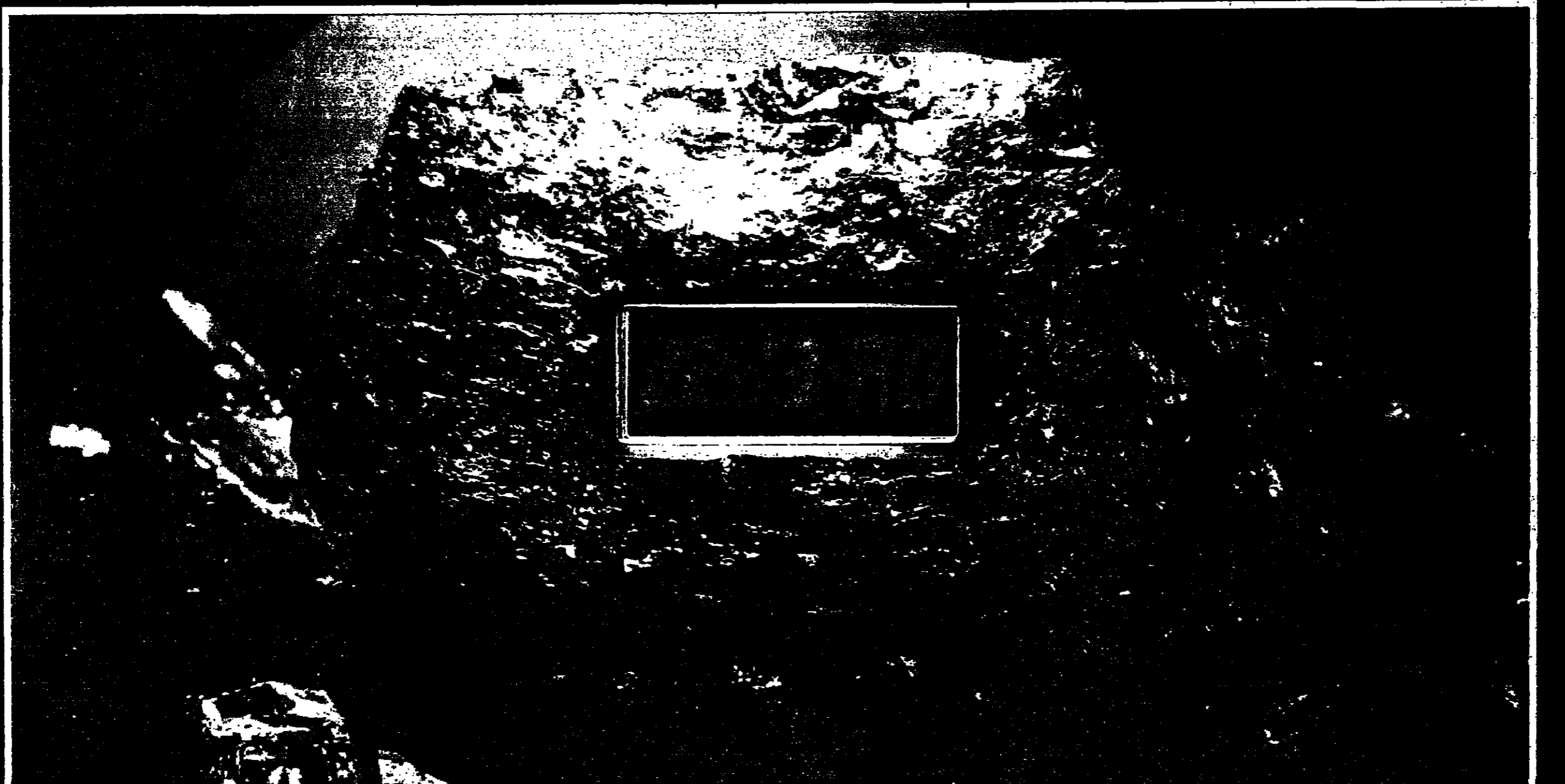
Table of London Commodity Prices. Columns include commodity names like RUBBER, COPPER, and SUGAR, along with their prices and changes.

Table of London Metal Exchange prices. Columns include metals like LEAD, ZINC, and ALUMINIUM, with their prices and changes.

Table of International Financial Rates. Columns include various international rates and exchange rates.

Table of Meat and Livestock Commission prices. Columns include prices for various types of meat and livestock.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'A call cou' and 'BY YOURS'.

Tackling the New Depression with publicly funded projects

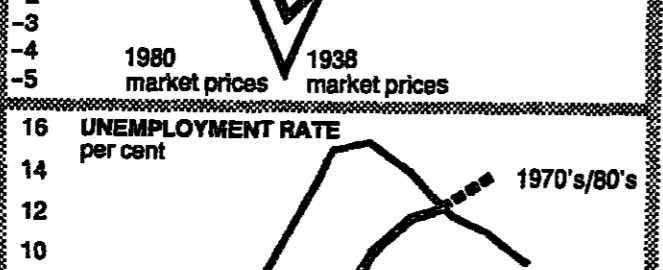
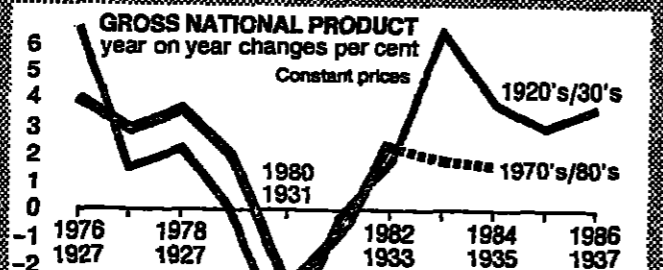
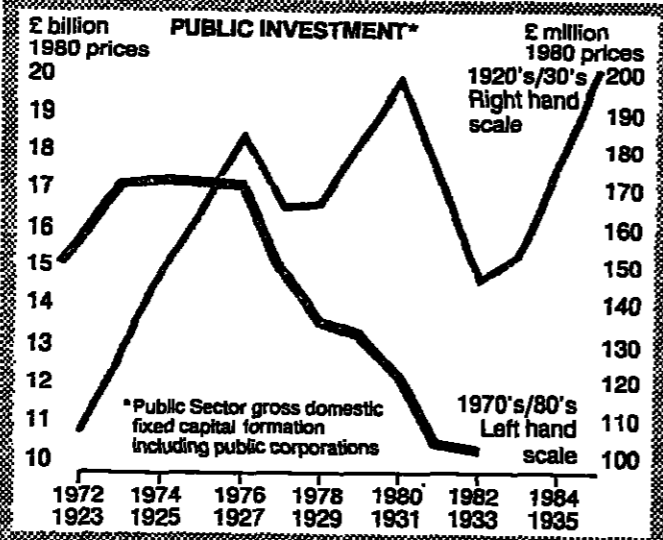
A cautious dose of investment could cure ailing economy

Public sector investment has been the greatest victim of progressive public spending cuts going back to 1976. Have we undermined the economy by adopting this easy way out? Could a selective programme of investment on things only the public sector can do make a powerful contribution to furthering an economic

recovery that might otherwise tail off? Or is public just the way to waste huge sums of money without market disciplines? *The Times* and *Coopers & Lybrand*, the distinguished accountants and consultants, have come together to sponsor a high-level debate today on public investment and economic recovery.

Speakers will include Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, Mr Terrell Wyatt, chairman of Costain and Sir Austin Pearce, chairman of British Aerospace. Here Professor CHRISTOPHER FOSTER sets out the main issues.

THE EIGHTIES VERSUS THE THIRTIES



This depression is no less serious than that of the 1930s. Judged by the percentage in gross national product and industrial production, the two recessions are strangely similar. But in some ways we are arguably now in a worse plight. In the 1930s unemployment rose more rapidly and to a greater height, but it quickly began to fall. Now unemployment has risen more slowly, as one would expect in modern labour markets, but has now passed the equivalent 1930's unemployment rate, which dropped sharply in the early years of recovery. Moreover, those unemployed for more than a year were 2 per cent of the labour force then. Now they are over 4 per cent.

The employed are also worse off, relatively speaking. Real wages rose through the 1930s. Ours have fallen since 1979-80. In the 1930s the country had the benefit of falling real interest rates and exchange rates. These have risen in the recession.

Economic recovery has been very like the 1930s except in employment. So far, the depressions have followed similar courses, but we now stumble across a discouraging difference: no responsible commentator believes that the economy will realize the growth rates next year and in 1985 that were achieved in 1935 and 1936.

Lambasting ourselves with history does not help unless we learn its lessons. At one extremity of the economic spectrum there are those, chiefly in the United States, who believe we have already missed this recovery. They argue that the Government has not been radical enough in the "structural" reform they believe is the prerequisite for a resumption of economic growth.

They would want a far larger bonfire of labour and other restrictive practices of environmental and other planning regulations, and of...

Our statistics are imperfect, but it looks as though even now, in every sector except housebuilding, private investment is a higher proportion of gap than in the 1930s. Although that cannot be conclusive, experience and common sense suggest that stimulating private businessmen to invest more than they would do in their own interest is perilous. Besides, there are immense incentives already.

We are left with a last source of more aggregate demand: public investment. There is an astonishing difference between the 1980s and the 1930s. Then public investment fell quickly in the slump but rose strongly from about 1934 onwards, when growth in private investment began to flag.

Since 1973 it has fallen by 40 per cent in real terms. There has been a fall in almost every sector except the health service, but the most marked fall has been in construction.

Public investment is now a lower proportion of gap than in any year since before the First World War.

If one looks for something unprecedentedly different between this depression and earlier ones, it is the low level of public investment.

Now there seems to be a Scylla and Charybdis to avoid. The first is a belief that no project is worth doing; the second is to draw into a vortex of projects multiplied without discrimination.

Such wild imagination is perhaps the inevitable tactic of lobbies. There is a point of principle and another of fact to be made.

Keynes argued that useless investment would be better than nothing if it employed people. But the overriding need to increase our long-term competitiveness and avoid inflation seemed less important then.

There must be strong arguments for concentrating on public investment...

sector probably has much to learn from best practice in the private sector.

- One should always assess where the risk will fall. As far as possible one should then privatize or otherwise limit any open ended deficit commitments falling on the taxpayer (except where the risks are rightly the responsibility of government).

The first priority is to accept that something needs to be done to increase public capital formation. Then one must choose the right projects and decide on control and financing arrangements.

Even where price and market mechanisms cannot be used and the project, although economically viable, must be financed through taxation, its construction could be privatized under clear contractual controls so as to avoid cost overruns falling on the public sector.

Undoubtedly, there will be projects where there are no economic benefits but where there is a strong social or political case.

These should merely be regarded as equivalent to current public spending in their implications for the public sector borrowing requirement. But productive public capital projects should not.

Public investment is now running at low levels probably quite insufficient to maintain our infrastructure. To raise it to the proportions of the 1930s, let alone the early 1970s, could have an effect on national income.

This could be significant, but with the proviso that it may take a few years to get sufficient schemes going. Some preference ought therefore to be given to projects that could be implemented quickly.

The author is head of the economic and public policy division of Cooper & Lybrand and visiting professor of economics at the London School of Economics.

Whitehall notebook

Rethink on rules as Telecom sale plan is kept simple

Nothing, it seems, will prevent the £4,000m flotation of British Telecom taking place as planned next October.

The reintroduced and slightly modified privatization legislation is grinding its way through the committee stage in Parliament at a numbingly slow pace, a testament to the fact that while it may breed contempt, familiarity does not expedite haste.

But there is nothing to stop the Telecommunications Bill reaching the statute books on schedule by next summer; a "guillotine" motion to timetable the debate on the rest of the Bill's passage can be expected shortly to hasten its progress.

More importantly, Lord King's spirited campaign to have British Airways knock British Telecom out of its place in the denationalization queue has not succeeded. The Treasury, which arbitrates on these matters, has come down firmly on the side of the Department of Trade and Industry, and ruled that the Telecom issue will go ahead as scheduled.

The basic form of the issue has effectively been settled, too. It is a safe bet that despite all the fancy schemes for spreading share ownership which have been dreamed up by the bankers and merchant banks, the Government will in the end opt for a simple flotation of 51 per cent of the equity in a partly paid issue with a loyalty bonus for those who kept their shares for several years.

British Telecom may well be allowed to lure subscribers into taking a stake in the business with offers of rebates on telephone bills, but any such scheme will be supplementary rather than integral to the Government issue.

Although Lord King has been denied the October slot, the date by which he says the airline will be ready for a stock market quotation, the privatization of British Airways next year should not be discounted completely.

The Treasury is keeping open the option of fitting it in at some other point in the calendar. This may not be entirely impractical, if one of the whizzers Lord King's advisers have been working on succeeds in solving BA's current balance sheet problems by refinancing its Government debts in the City.

must be done and the continuing shadow of the Laker litigation in the United States it will be a surprise if Lord King succeeds in going private before British Telecom's Sir George Jefferson.

Apart from their place in the same queue, there is another common strand linking these two flotations. In both cases, the Government has been forced to think much harder than it originally expected about what exactly it is trying to achieve in privatizing such huge state industries.

If British Caledonian's cheeky bid falls on stony ground, as seems probable, it will not have been in vain.

It may be tiresome for Whitehall to think constructively about what real competition in the airline business should mean, but it is a powerful incentive to sweep away some of the mental cobwebs inhabiting many official and ministerial skulls on the subject.

At for British Telecom, it is shaping up to be an even more potent catalyst. Rarely can such a self-evidently important piece of enthusiasm from a Government's supporters, as anyone reading the Hansard debates on the Bill can see for themselves.

The Prime Minister and other ministers have indeed implicitly acknowledged this: their argument for not breaking up the corporation or investigating more radical solutions for the introduction

of competition is not that these may not be the optimal solutions. It is the purely pragmatic one that it would take far too long to untangle the accounts, prepare the legal ground for divestment and all the other time-consuming tasks involved in doing the job properly.

It is not surprising that the present plan to sell the corporation as a single unit is widely seen as a second best option. While a privatized British Telecom may well be better than an unprivatized British Telecom, the uneasy regulated monopoly that will replace the present monopoly is patently not worthy of the high-flown rhetoric of competition and efficiency with which the Government invests its privatization policies.

There are clear signs, however, that the lesson is at last being learnt. This is evident not only in the tinkering with British Telecom's regulatory framework, but also in a new-found determination not to fall into the British Telecom trap when it comes to dealing with other great monopolies such as British Gas and the Central Electricity Generating Board.

The exercise that the Government will be undertaking over the next few weeks in reviewing its privatization options is intended to demonstrate this point.

Jonathan Davis

The Board of Management of Akzo N.V. announces that on November 14th, 1983 the results for the third quarter of 1983 were published.

Copies of this quarterly report may be obtained from the London Paying Agents: Barclays Bank PLC Securities Services Department 54, Lombard Street London EC3P 3AH and Midland Bank PLC International Division Securities Services Department 110-114 Cannon Street London EC4N 6AA.

AKZO Arnhem, November 15th, 1983.

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RECENT ISSUES table with columns for issue name, price, and other details.

BRITISH FUNDS table listing various investment funds and their performance metrics.

MEDIEVAL table listing companies and their stock prices.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN table listing international market data.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES table listing local government stock prices.

DOLLAR STOCKS table listing US stock prices.

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS table listing bank and discount rates.

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES table listing brewery and distillery stock prices.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL table listing commercial and industrial stock prices.

MARKET REPORT by Derek Pain

Aspinall shares jackpot

ACCOUNT DAYS: Beg., Monday. Dealings end, Nov 25. Contango Day, Nov 28. Settlement Day, Dec 5

Stock market punters, lucky enough to draw a few "chips" in the Aspinall Holdings share sale, hit the jackpot yesterday when dealings got underway in the casino company.

The shares, against an offer for sale price of 115p, surged to almost 170p at one time and eventually settled at near the 165p mark, pricing the company at about £38m.

Aspinall is controlled by Mr John Aspinall, the private 200 owner, and the financier Sir James Goldsmith.

The dramatic scramble for the company's shares was due, in part, to the tantalizing growth prospects held out by the company's casino business.

But shrewd stock market investors welcomed the return of Sir James to the "square mile" and were convinced that he will use Aspinall as a takeover vehicle in the leisure field.

Indeed, despite cautionary notes from the Aspinall camp, there is speculation that the first expansion move will be achieved shortly.

After an uncertain opening, equities put on a firm start in the new account. At first glances, consolidated Friday's strong advance and, although progress was predictably less dramatic, still achieved gains of up to 5% before profit takers spoiled the show.

Reports of a Merrill Lynch Brown Shipley put 10p on the shares to reach 310p.

Friday's late burst to 440p sent ripples of expectation through the stocks of other financial companies which, rightly or wrongly, the City regards as vulnerable.

Farmer Stedall, dealers in second hand plant, is making a £1.4m rights issue and has abandoned plans to raise the cash under the Government's Business Expansion Scheme.

Hotels after the sale of its last British hotel to the company. Epicure, under the chairmanship of Mr Reginald Brealey has, embarked on a policy of becoming much more involved in building up strategic share stakes in quoted companies.

Associated Telecommunications, the grand new name for the old Associated Tooling, is entering the growing video-juke box market.

Financial stocks, however, enjoyed the most sustained bout of interest. The emergence of Mercury Securities as possible 29 per cent shareholders in stockjobbers Akroyd and Smithers (suspended after

Epure which once had West End restaurant interests but is now largely a construction and property group, already had 8.5 per cent of Prince of Wales

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WALL STREET PRICES & COMMENT THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Elsewhere, Argyll Group, the supermarket and drinks chain created by Mr James Gulliver, started stock market life at 137p. The new Gulliver grouping has been achieved by merging its Argyll Foods with another of its companies, amalgamated Distilled Products.

The Kuwait Investment Office has reduced its stake in J Hepworth, the high street woollenwear and menswear retailer, from more than 5 per cent to about 4.5 per cent. The move comes after good results this month which boosted the share price. The shares were 198p unchanged yesterday.

Although overshadowed by the Aspinall debut, Michael Page Partnership made a sound enough start - touching 99p from the 90p placing level.

Sketchley, the dry cleaning chain, put on 11p to 409p after its decision to postpone its annual results for a day and the Electronic Rentals television shops chain gained 4p to 57p on hopes that the revitalized British Electric Traction group, already powerful in television rentals with its Rediffusion chain, will launch a bid.

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1982/83 High Low Company Price Chgs pence % Yld table with multiple columns of financial data.

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Employment Appeal Tribunal

Loss of wages award set aside

Courtauld Northern Spinning Ltd v Moosa. Before Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson. Judgment delivered November 9. An employee who had received four years compensation for unfair dismissal notwithstanding the fact that he had been employed in another job for nearly 18 months during that period, had his compensation reduced by the Employment Appeal Tribunal.

Dismissed nurse wins judicial review

Regina v East Berkshire Health Authority, Ex parte Walsh. Before Mr Justice Hodgson. Judgment delivered November 11. It was not an abuse of the process of the court to apply for judicial review of a decision of a public authority alleging that a dismissed nurse who was unlawfully and unfairly dismissed.

Meaning of 'absolutely' for trust income

Kenya and Others v Canningham-Reid and Others. Judgment of Mr Justice Gouling on July 15, 1981, in which he declared that the provisions of section 31(2) of the 1925 Act applied to the trusts declared by the appointment made on February 19, 1971, by the LORND JUSTICE SLADE said that it had been pointed out by the Chief Justice Herring in the Australian case In re Thompson (1947) VLR 60, that the word 'absolutely' was commonly used with regard to vesting as meaning 'absolutely'.

No 'rubber-stamp' for care orders

In re S (A Minor). In re P (Minors). Before Mr Justice Ewbank. Judgment delivered November 14. Successive adjournments of care proceedings which resulted in the making of successive 28-day interim care orders relating to minors made under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969 without the hearing of evidence were not in the best interests of the child.

Imprisoning for contempt in the face of the court

Regina v Newbury Justices, Ex parte Du Pont and Others. Before Lord Justice May and Mr Justice Hodgson. Judgment delivered November 11. It was submitted that if the justices had observed the rules of natural justice and seen to it that the women did have legal representation, the member of the Bar would have advised them that the proper course was to apologise.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Table with multiple columns listing various financial units and insurance funds, including names like 'Authorized Units & Insurance Funds', 'Authorized Units & Insurance Funds', and 'Authorized Units & Insurance Funds'.

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A Welsh battle to stay out of the red

Wales's match here tomorrow is not simply an outsider's optimistic fling to qualify for the European Championship final but part of a campaign for financial survival in the face of indifference, not to say callousness, on the part of the English and Scots.

The projected abandonment of the British championship, contrived by England and Scotland for essentially commercial ends, threatens not merely the financial stability of Wales and Northern Ireland in the long term but will jeopardise the unique and historic position of influence still tenuously held by the four home associations on the law-making international Board and in the political battle to prevent soccer being dominated even more than now by the South American-Latin axis.

The vigour with which Eric Walker and Ted Croker, the respective Scottish and English secretaries, justify the ditching of Wales and Northern Ireland in their wish to fill the hills at Hampden and Wembley can only further stimulate the collective British authority within UEFA and FIFA, already in serious decline since the departure of Sir Stanley Rous in 1974.

With the financial loss last season, and reserves of only some £200,000, the three points which Wales need in their remaining qualifying matches tomorrow and at home to Yugoslavia on December 14 are of special significance if they are not to decline into a minor football nation on a similar level to Luxembourg and Norway.

The 2-2 draw with Iceland at Swansea, when the floodlights temporarily failed, left Wales in the only British side not to reach the World Cup final last year, so that Liverpool's Ian Rush, possibly the best centre forward in Britain today, will have seldom played more important matches than his next two for Mike England's modest team.

The ideological Socialist maxim of brotherhood through sport was less than ideal in their remaining matches. When Bulgaria played in Wrexham, not only was a player of their arrested and convicted in Chester for shoplifting - and subsequently suspended for life - but an act of God, namely a North Wales downpour, prevented the visitors training on the Wrexham pitch, as they would usually have done.

Yesterday Mike England discovered that his under-21 squad, playing today, were expected to train on a derelict patch of scrub, and only intervention by the party's interpreter - a man who saw service with Pegasus and Everest's reserves and knows a bad pitch when he sees one - ensured that the senior team were subsequently able to train without risking injury.

The loss of the British championship leaves England needing to make even an annual cross wean from television and attendances of £150,000, which the occasional victory by such as Brazil (worth £90,000 net) does not wholly balance. Their competitive under-21 participation, and their national coaching scheme, are seriously threatened because in the search for lucrative friends who still see alternative fixtures as a means of up against superior blandishments from England and Scotland in a free market.

Furthermore, their friendly with Romania, which they were handsomely underwritten at the gate by the televising of England's European tie with Hungary. Since English television screens are excluded from Wales screens as it can be from Scotland and Ireland - the Welsh will probably seek compensation from the Football Association in future when there is a clash of cup ties, particularly since the English are anxious to televise all away games to reduce the expense of their Antis-Style supporters to unspending or, worse still, fortified European capitals.

The suspicion that the FA do not care about Wales - who, with Ireland, provide many useful Football League players - has increased when discussion about the televising of England's friendly with France next February appeared to overlook that it clashed within 24 hours with Scotland v Wales. The FA cannot complain if their attitude with overpriced tickets and that ghastly commercialised shirt suggest they are running a supermarket instead of a sport.

It is hardly surprising that for the moment the Welsh are reluctant to support the FA's wish to install their chairman, Bert Millichip, within FIFA's ranks in place of Ireland's Harry Cavan - a man that Cavan's own father insists on fair play for the United States in last summer's haggling over the 1986 World Cup venue was shameful.

It is said that Britain's worthy attempt to do something about widespread cheating on the field, sending-off for tactical fouling and handling, was squashed by the FIFA president, Joao Havelange, whose grip on the world game is a dire development. The fact that the British can seemingly no longer get on with one another is ultimately the worse for those who care about the game rather than commercial war.

Robson's firing squad await signal to shoot

From Stuart Jones, Luxembourg

Bobby Robson describes it as "a bizarre situation". His England squad, who are preparing to train their sights on little Luxembourg, may know before they press the trigger here tomorrow night that their target, qualification for the European Championship final, from group three, is beyond their reach.

"The war may be over," Robson said, "and I'm going to have to ask them to keep firing the bullets. It will obviously be a big disappointment if they win in Greece, but I would expect my players to get out there and get rid of their anger during the next 90 minutes."

He is calling for a spirit of "professionalism and a cold and ruthless as that of a hired assassin. He is aware that complacency is England's biggest enemy. "Application is as important as the team selection, because it is possible to become over-confident. We must undermine Luxembourg as soon as we can."

Last week, Robson watched Luxembourg lose 4-0 to Kazakhstan, the West German side knocked out of the UEFA Cup by Watford, and noted that "they bailed away for 70 minutes before they buckled and the roof fell in, as they conceded three goals. Their collapse against England at Wembley last December was as sudden and even more dramatic when they were 5-0 down."

Luxembourg introduced five local youngsters unknown to Robson, who is sure to make some changes of his own players on the side at noon today. Shilton and

Mabbutt, who both played in the victory over Hungary a month ago, are absent through injury. So, too, is Frank.

Once a fit and smiling Billet had joined up with the party at Luxembourg airport, the only doubts concerned Hoddle and Mariner. Hoddle is suffering from a bruised calf, sinus trouble and a

cold, similar to one which he caught before flying to Budapest, but he and Mariner, who has a slight strain, are expected to recover.

Robson also chooses line-up that, as he puts it, "reflects the opposition." In other words, an attacking formation. Clemence, who has not been selected since the first tie against Luxembourg, seems certain to play, although the uncapped Bailey might as well be selected, for all the work England's goalkeeper should be asked to do.

Samson, Martin and Butler will probably fill three of the defensive positions, and Neal the other. Yet Duxbury, Neal's likely successor at right back, would also profit from being baptised in a game that must be considered one of the least testing in Europe.

Bryan Robson and Lee should be retained in midfield with Hoddle, who should so heighten against Liverpool under the watchful eye of England's manager last Saturday. Woodcock is also clearly in firm favour, scoring three against Luxembourg eleven months ago and Mariner deserves an opportunity to make his final bow.

Denmark may be without Simonsen

Denmark could be without the former European footballer of the year, Allan Simonsen, in the Olympic stadium, Athens, tomorrow as they prepare to join Europe's elite. The Danes, who were once considered among the also-rans in the world, take on Greece in their European Championship qualifying match, knowing victory will carry them safely out of group three into the final of a major championship for the first time.

Simonsen, 32, damaged a knee tendon while playing for Vagie against Greece in the Danish first division on Sunday. He was expected to fly to Athens with the 16-strong Danish party and undergo a fitness test before training today, according to the Danish manager, Sorens Platou, who said: "If he isn't clear for training, I won't dare use him on Wednesday."

Simonsen, who has been sidelined for several weeks, was expected to play a crucial role in the Danish defence. He was a key player in the team that reached the semi-finals of the 1992 European Championship in Sweden.

Denmark's manager, Sorens Platou, said: "Allan is a player who has been in the team since he was 16. He is a professional and he will do whatever it takes to help the team. We need him in the defence and he is the only player who can play in that position."

Denmark's chances of qualifying for the semi-finals depend on Greece's performance in their match against the Netherlands. If Greece wins, Denmark will have to win their match to progress.

Denmark's manager, Sorens Platou, said: "We are confident that we can qualify for the semi-finals. We have a strong defence and a good attacking half. We will do our best to win the match and progress to the next stage of the tournament."

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Ramsey solves Irish problem

Paul Ramsey could solve Northern Ireland's midfield crisis against the European champions, West Germany, in Hamburg tomorrow. The 21-year-old Leicester City player has been invited to join the Northern Ireland squad for the first time since he was overlooked for the game in Turkey last month.

With McCreevy leaving without a goal, Northern Ireland manager, Bobby Gould, has turned to Ramsey, who is a regular in the Leicester side. Ramsey, who has scored 10 goals in 14 appearances for Leicester, is a versatile player who can play in either half.

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Healthy deal

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North and South faces Ireland: McIlroy and Stapleton

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McEnroe and Connors in same half of draw

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Bruno will meet the monolith from way down in New Orleans

By Srikumar Sen Boxing Correspondent

Frank Bruno wants to put firmly behind him the recent Junior Cummings experience, when he was so rudely anaesthetized on his feet by a blow from the former American convict Bruno and his manager, Terry Lawless, have won many times while studying the video tape of the bout over and over again. They have tried out one or two moves, to try and ensure that Bruno never gets caught with a punch like that again.

That is why Lawless has picked Walter Santamore as Bruno's next opponent at the Albert Hall, on December 6. Santamore, a professional since 1976, comes from New Orleans and is 5ft 5in tall, weighing 165lb. According to Angelo Dundee, "he is in the Juno Cummings league - a tough fighter who is harder to hit than Cummings. He is a bit of a smotherer."

Santamore is one of several Americans Lawless has in mind for his boxer, but he implied yesterday that Bruno, at 22, is not yet ready to take on the real meaneat. That is why he has not thought of getting his man in for the British or European titles. "You are committed to fight the top 10 of you go for the British or European title."

Though Santamore has not been heard of in recent years - in 1980 he had one bout, in 1982, three and so far this year four, one victory and three defeats - he has faced some good opposition. He beat Eddie Shavers on points 14 months ago and then on points to James Broad and Eddie Gregg; he was stopped last August by Bonacore Smith in four rounds, although Lawless maintains he was leading when a cut eye got in the way. Santamore has done his share of flattening, but he too has been

knocked out six times, by some hard men. John Tate disposed of him in six rounds in 1978, and Jeff Simms in one in 1980. He looks the ideal target for Bruno's big right hand.

The British heavyweight champion, David Pearce, from Newport, has been matched with the French holder, Lucien Rodriguez, for the European title.

SNOOKER: Ray Reardon and Willie Thorne were both beaten in the final of the Benson and Hedges tournament at Warrington. Reardon, the former world champion, went down to the world champion, Ken Williams, who was also beaten by the world champion, Eddie McLaughlin. Cliff Thorburn was also surprisingly beaten, by the South African, Silvino Francisco.

McEnroe and Connors in same half of draw

By Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent

John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, who contested the singles final of the Wimbledon men's singles tournament, are in the same half of the draw for the \$500,000 European championship tournament in Antwerp this week. The top seed is Ivan Lendl.

The point of the title is that this indoor event, conceived in 1980 and inaugurated since 1976, comes from the idea of a tennis season that is necessary to claim one of the eight berths in the final stages ahead of England. "I think we can win this year," said Connors, who is the most distinguished European event other than the Wimbledon and French championships.

The tournament director, Pierre Darmon, has long considered it important to retain tournaments that respect traditional concepts: particularly tournaments in which, as is the case in Antwerp, leading players are free

CRICKET

Pakistan put on the rack by merciless Rackemann

Even before Pakistan inevitably lost the first Test match against Australia... From Ian Brayshaw, Perth

Kapil Dev the avenger

Ahmedabad (AFP) - Kapil Dev, the Indian batsman, ensured a crushing finish to the third Test against West Indies yesterday... WEST INDIES First innings 291



Kapil Dev: devastating wicket of Marshall when he was dropped in the slips by Paul Fletcher

Table with cricket statistics including batting and bowling records for West Indies and India.

Wesley Hall, the touring team manager, said that if they finished their innings with a lead of some 200 to 250, they ought to win the match.

Sunday play abandoned for 1984 Tests

The fixtures for 1984, which are published today by the Test and County Cricket Board, include six Test matches, sponsored again by Cornhill Insurance...

April

- 18-19 APRIL: First-class matches including Lancashire vs Oxford University, Essex vs Cambridge University, etc.

May

- 1-2 MAY: County Championship matches including Lancashire vs Yorkshire, Essex vs Gloucestershire, etc.

June

- 1-2 JUNE: Test matches including England vs West Indies, Essex vs Surrey, etc.

Minor counties competitions

- 1-2 JUNE: Eastern Division matches including Cheshire vs Buckinghamshire, Lancashire vs Northamptonshire, etc.

WESTERN DIVISION

- 1-2 JUNE: Western Division matches including Gloucestershire vs Warwickshire, Devon vs Somerset, etc.

EIE TROPHY

- 1-2 JUNE: EIE Trophy matches including Gloucestershire vs Warwickshire, Devon vs Somerset, etc.

Other matches at Lord's

- 1-2 JUNE: Other matches at Lord's including MCC vs Young Cricketers, etc.

A nine stone "hero" who bridges the great Irish divide

McGuigan makes the border melt into irrelevance

He stands 5ft 6in and weighs nine stones but Northern Ireland's latest "hero" Barrie McGuigan demonstrates once again that in sport religious divisions and the border can melt away.



McGuigan: home grown champion viewing Europe

None of the fans who have watched his progress through 13 professional bouts appear to care that he is a Roman Catholic from across the border. To them he is "the Clones Cyclone" and tomorrow they will be anxiously hoping he lifts the European title on a night of major importance for the province's sporting fans in Northern Ireland as playing West Germany in a European championship football match.

VOLLEYBALL

Rucanor out of Europe

Speedwell Rucanor blew their chance of advancing past the first round of the European Cup for the first time when they lost 3-1 to the Australians, CA Tyrolis, at Bath on Saturday.

GYMNASTICS

Miss Leavy in Olympics

Jacqueline Leavy qualified to represent Britain in the first Olympic rhythmic gymnastics competition next year by finishing fifth in the world championships held at Strasbourg over the weekend.

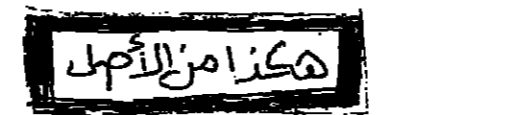
ATHLETICS

Elite 'using new drug'

Los Angeles (AP) Some athletes at this year's world championships in Helsinki used a growth hormone which can permanently enhance size and strength, a newspaper has said.

Other matches at Lord's

- 1-2 JUNE: Other matches at Lord's including MCC vs Young Cricketers, etc.



هكذا من الأصل

Legal Appointments

LEGAL EXECUTIVE IN INDUSTRY

WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX C. £10,000

Amoco (U.K.) Limited is the British refining and marketing subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). Their legal department conducts a wide variety of commercial business and has a vacancy for a young Legal Executive.

The successful candidate will report to the Legal Adviser, a Solicitor, and will handle principally conveyancing and the legal aspects of property management relating to a network of service stations, distribution depots and a refinery.

Preferably candidates should be Fellows of the Institute of Legal Executives.

Salary circa £10,000 plus LV's, four weeks' paid holiday and pension scheme.

Reply with c.v. to:
Mr. F. B. M. Reynolds,
Senior Employee Relations
Adviser, 1 Olympic Way,
Wembley, Middlesex HA9 0ND.
Telephone 01-902 8820.



Legal Advisers Assistant C. £14,200

Lloyds Bank Trust Division has a vacancy at management level within the Legal Section of its Chief Office at Haywards Heath, Sussex.

The principal function of the job is to liaise with the Legal Adviser in giving advice to Trust Branches on all problems arising in the administration of trusts and estates. The successful candidate must be a qualified Solicitor or Barrister with some practical experience (although recently admitted Solicitors or recently called Barristers with suitable experience in Articles or in a Chancery pupillage should not be deterred from applying), and have an up-to-date knowledge of developments in statute and case law; he or she must be capable of working harmoniously in a small, young, team of lawyers, and have the ability to communicate clearly, both orally and verbally, to react quickly in giving advice, and to undertake research.

The starting salary is £14,234 which is augmented by other benefits including pension, and profit-sharing schemes, annual bonus, and a staff housing loan scheme.

Applications, quoting age, qualifications and experience should be sent to Mr. R. P. Towns, Legal Adviser, Lloyds Bank Plc, Trust Division, Capital House, 1/5 Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 3SP



Lloyds Bank

A fast growing British owned high technology company operating internationally requires a

Company Secretary

(International Legal, Government and Commercial matters)

This is a unique appointment brought about by the growing complexity and involvement of this fast moving high tech. company. It can only suit someone who has already achieved notable success in this field. High intellectual ability, in-depth professional knowledge and skills, combined with the diplomacy to work at the very top with industrial and governmental organisations are firm requirements.

Responsibility will be for the full range of international legal and company secretary services, including contract negotiations, licensing, and leasing agreements. In addition a major responsibility exists for negotiation and interpretation at governmental and international levels.

The appointment is London based and will carry the necessary remuneration and large company benefits. It is unlikely that anyone without a formal or legal qualification, and currently earning less than £30,000, will be successful.

Our client wishes to make an early appointment, applicants should therefore contact me as soon as possible quoting WS.

R Robin R. Whalley

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Assistant Solicitor

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We seek a qualified Solicitor to join a team of specialists in this field. The successful applicant will be expected to concentrate on estate and trust administration, and opportunity will be given to the right person to become involved in estate and financial planning.

Please write with full C.V. to:
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Kenneth Brown, 1 Raymond
Buildings, Gray's Inn, London
WC1R 5BJ

Turner Kenneth Brown

SHIPPING

Richards, Butler & Co. have a vacancy in their Shipping Department for a newly qualified solicitor to assist a partner with Commercial Court work and arbitrations.

Experience is desirable but enthusiasm is more important.

Salary will take account of age, experience and qualifications.

Please write with full curriculum vitae to K. G. Elmslie.

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Medium sized partnership with a general practice has a vacancy for an energetic and capable young solicitor with suitable and preferably who wants to make his professional career in this field. Good salary and prospects. Please write

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THE TIMES

All enquiries must be made in strict confidence

WEST END SOLICITORS

require recently qualified Solicitor for Commercial work predominantly in the Music business. Must have experience in general commercial matters but experience in Music business not essential.

Apply with CV to
Box No 2115H
The Times

LITIGATION Solicitor with at least 2 years experience in all areas of law and related insurance litigation. Salary £14,000. COMPLETE ABC INC. Recently qualified Solicitor to handle the class action work. Salary £10,000. Chambers & Pons. 01-606 9371.

EXCELLENT CAREER OPPORTUNITY FOR RECENTLY QUALIFIED SOLICITOR OR BARRISTER

North Sea Oil Exploration and Production ASSISTANT LEGAL COUNSEL

Unionoil Company of Great Britain, a subsidiary of Union Oil Company of California, requires an Assistant Legal Counsel to join the Legal Department at the Sunbury-on-Thames Head Office.

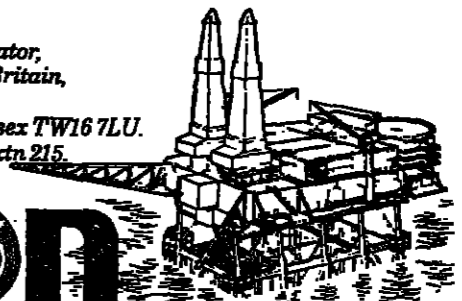
Reporting to the Legal Counsel, Middle East, Europe and Africa, the newly appointed Assistant Legal Counsel will assume responsibilities primarily concerned with U.K. offshore exploration and production contracts, licensing matters, taxation and general legal advice on the Company's U.K. activities.

A very competitive salary and benefits package are provided for the right person and, because of Unionoil's British and European expansion, this permanent position offers an interesting scope of duties and good career development opportunities with an international organisation.

Candidates, male or female, should preferably have some experience of commercial law, but suitably newly qualified Solicitors or Barristers will be considered.

Interested persons should make their applications in writing to:

Miss Jane Hunter,
Personnel Services Co-ordinator,
Unionoil Company of Great Britain,
32 Cadbury Road,
Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex TW16 7LU.
Telephone: Sunbury 85600 Extn 215.



UNION 76

BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Solicitor, British Telecommunications, has vacancies in his Advisory Department, which is based in Central London, for enthusiastic young solicitors and barristers who are prepared to seek admission as solicitors. Applicants must have recent practical experience in industry or private practice of a wide range of commercial work including commercial contracts.

Starting salary will be between £14,834 and £16,294, inclusive of £1,360 London Allowance, depending on age, qualifications and experience. Prospects for advancement are good - maximum salary of £24,840 at the next higher level. Benefits include contributory pension scheme and five weeks annual holiday.

For an application form (to be returned by 7 December 1983) please write to:

The Solicitor
British
Telecommunications
(AGV)
Euston Tower
286 Euston Road
London NW1 3DE

British
TELECOM

Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche

Trust & Tax SOLICITOR

Young solicitor required as assistant to Partners in our Personal Finance Department. The work will involve tax and financial planning, both domestic and international, trusts, wills, estates and Chancery work, and is both demanding and interesting. Some admitted experience in this field would be an advantage.

Apply in writing to
Robert Staveley
Administrative Controller
Kempson House, Canonville Street,
London EC3A 7AN

Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche

Legal Officer

The Commission for Racial Equality has a vacancy in London for a Higher Executive Officer (HEO) Legal. The postholder will provide legal advice, support and training for all sections of the Commission and undertake such other work as is allocated to the Legal Section. He/she will also advise outside persons and bodies on the legal aspects of the Commission's work, and prepare and co-ordinate instructions to lawyers outside the Commission.

Candidates should have a professional legal qualification and practical legal experience. The work entails some travelling and public speaking. Starting salary for this post is at the minimum of the HEO scale: £8,166 p.a., rising by several annual increments to a maximum of £10,218 p.a. In addition an Inner London Allowance of £1250 p.a. is payable.

The Commission is an equal opportunity employer. Applications are welcome from candidates of whatever race, sex or marital status and from persons with disabilities. Please write for an application form and further details (quoting ref HEO/L/83) to Alysian Rees, Personnel Officer, Elliot House, 10-12 Alington Street, London SW1E 6EH enclosing a large stamped addressed envelope. Completed applications should be returned no later than 5th Jan. 1984.



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Clifford-Turner wish to recruit a solicitor with at least two years' relevant experience for their Company Department to undertake general corporate work. Candidates must be prepared to work under pressure and to show initiative.

Salary is negotiable depending on age and experience. Apply with full C.V. to: M. J. Ordish.

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Blackfriars House, 19 New Bridge Street,
London EC4V 6BY.

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Flowers House,
15 Hendford,
Yeovil, Somerset.

Telephone: Yeovil (0935) 23407

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(Ref. L.P.)
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LLOYDS AVENUE,
LONDON, EC3N 3AL

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We are currently seeking to appoint a young trainee legal executive to become involved with County and High Court litigation and some general commercial work. Candidates should be Associates of the Institute of Legal Executives.

Please write or telephone for an application form to: Miss V. Meenan, Personnel Manager, Richard Costan Limited, 111 Westminster Bridge Road, London, SE1 7UE. Tel: 01-928 4977 Ext. 285.

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Assistant Solicitor

of at least 2 to 3 years experience to be in charge of a branch office. The successful applicant must be able to handle a general practice but with emphasis on litigation and at course must be enthusiastic and hard working. Subject to trends the prospects are good for the right person.

If you think you are capable of fitting the above requirements and wish to have the added benefit of working in the heart of Kent then apply to:

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SOLICITOR

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We require a Solicitor for our Commercial Conveyancing Department.

This is an interesting position in a busy expanding department offering experience in the purchase and sale of commercial development and investment properties, leasing site assembly, security work etc.

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ENTERTAINMENTS... THE ROYAL CONCERT... In the presence of Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Gloucester

ENTERTAINMENTS... THE ROYAL CONCERT... ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

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ENTERTAINMENTS... THE ROYAL CONCERT... ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1
6.00 Ceefax AM, News headlines, weather, traffic and sports information...

tv-am
6.55 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen...



Prince Franz Josef II: The Aristocrats (BBC2 9.30 pm)

● The fourth in Robert Lacey's perceptive series THE ARISTOCRATS (BBC2 9.30 pm) features Prince Franz Josef II of Liechtenstein...

CHOICE
villainous, nature of Hitler. On the fighter side the Prince's wife Princess Gina, gives a guided tour of the castle's sumptuous private apartments...

Instant matchmaking is on the agenda for tonight's edition of HARRY (BBC1 7.05 pm) when the gregarious Russell entertains three men and three women who have never met...

Weber, orch Berlin (invitation to the Dance), C. P. E. Bach (Symphony in G, Op 28, No 3), Franz Xaver Mozart (Violin Sonata in E, Kramer/Kramer), Copland (El Salon Mexico)...

8.45 Heyday: The second of six visits to an Imaginary London via bar, owned by Leo Heyday (Cyril Cusack)...

6.00 Training Dogs. The Woodhouse Way. In lesson three Mrs Woodhouse demonstrates a quick way for owners to teach their dogs to Sit and Stay...

6.55 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. An import controls compatible with Britain's membership of the EC?

BBC 2
9.00 Daytime on Two: Roy Strong introduces A Midsummer Night's Dream from Hatfield House, 2.25 Roosevelt and the New Deal, 4.45 Film...

4.45 Countdown. Richard Whiteley with another round of the four days a week anagrams and mental arithmetic competition.

Radio 4
6.00 News Briefing. 6.15 News. 6.25 Shipping. 6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary, 6.45 Prayer for the Day...

4.40 Story Time: How Green Was My Valley by Richard Llewellyn. Read by Gerald James.

6.55 Heyday: The second of six visits to an Imaginary London via bar, owned by Leo Heyday (Cyril Cusack)...

8.45 Heyday: The second of six visits to an Imaginary London via bar, owned by Leo Heyday (Cyril Cusack)...

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 2004kHz/1500m; VHF 96-95; LBC 152kHz/201m; VHF 97.3; Capital 1548kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 159kHz/206m; VHF 94.4; World Service MF 648kHz/465m.

Entertainments

Grid of entertainment listings for various venues including Albery, Barbican, Drury Lane, Globe, London Palladium, Old Vic, Queen's, Shaftesbury, Wyndham's, etc.

Hume asks Kent to explain CND speech

Continued from page 1 was happy to see the cardinal, and had not intended to cause him difficulties. "I go to see him quite often," he said. "But I do not withdraw one remark I made, not a word."

Meanwhile the chairman of the Conservative Party, Mr John Selwyn Gummer, said Mr Kent was "either congenitally confused or purposely blind". Multilateralists and unilateralists "now united in one thing: Bruce Kent must go. His judgment endangers us all".

Significantly the Archbishop of Liverpool, Mgr Derek Worlock, who is vice-president of the English Roman Catholic Bishop's Congress, also expressed doubts about Mgr Kent's speech.

He also expected Cardinal Hume to raise the issue of Mgr Kent's position with the Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales, who began their autumn meeting in London last night.

Cardinal Hume, announcing that he had written to Mr Kent, also distanced himself from Mgr Kent's message to the Communist Party. "He speaks in his own name and not on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church," the cardinal said.

Mr Eric Heffer, chairman of the Labour Party, said Mgr Kent was the victim of McCarthyite tactics. "It is clear that once again our media is determined to prove that those who are for peace and against nuclear weapons are agents of the Soviet Union. It is a lie."

Mr Kent said he did not see his comments on the Quakers and the Communist Party as a disciplinary matter.

Asked if he would step down as general secretary of CND if Cardinal Hume asked him to, he said: "He has not withdrawn my position, to work or CND and I am not crossing any bridges until I come to them."

Mr David Ingham, regional vice-chairman of CND in the West Midlands, resigned as a protest against the remarks of Mgr Kent in his support for the Communist Party (Arthur Osman writes).

The CND last night greeted the arrival in Greenham Common of cruise missiles by saying it would make their deployment both physically and politically impossible (Nicholas Timmins writes).

Mrs Joan Ruddock, chairman of CND, said the arrival of the missiles was not the end of the battle "but the beginning of a new phase of the peace movement".



Lone vigil: A soldier guarding the aircraft which brought cruise missiles to Britain yesterday. Photograph Brian Harris.

Greenham women promise to keep base under siege

By Pat Healy

Scores of Greenham women stood silently around camp fires yesterday to listen to the radio broadcast of the formal announcement by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, that the first cruise missiles had arrived in Britain.

Few women had seen the Starfighter plane carrying the missiles, but many had been woken from a fitful sleep by the noise of the plane. By the time Mr Heseltine rose in the Commons, the news had sunk in and the women were exhibiting a grim determination to continue their fight.

Their promise of a campaign of civil disobedience to stop the missiles being transported out of the base could result in a confrontation as soon as dispersal training - practice runs to site missiles on private land throughout the country - begins.

The women said they were prepared to dig up roads, slash tyres, and block roads with felled trees and boulders to prevent the cavalcade of vehicles that would be needed to transport the cruise missiles to their launching sites.

Mrs Jane Dunsett, a grandmother who has lived at Greenham Common for more than a year, said that women of all ages were prepared to break the law, and that the Government would need every member of the British police and armed forces to stop their campaign.

More women from all over Britain, and from Germany, Belgium, Libya and the Netherlands arrived at the camp yesterday.

They hope still more will join them today for a "mourning" around the base to mark the arrival of the missiles on a C141 Starlifter jet, the third to be spotted by a local aircraft factory worker, who declined to be named.

The plane, smaller than the Galaxy which have been delivering cruise equipment over the last few weeks, landed amid strong security. Two helicopters hovered at opposite ends of the runway while the two entrances near it were blocked by vehicles and lines of Ministry of Defence police.

Troops ringed the plane as soon as it stopped near the storage silos, which were surrounded by paratroopers for an hour while crates covered in tarpaulin were unloaded. The canvas had slipped from one of the crates revealing what looks like a missile nose cone.

Mr Jonathan Homsell, aged 58, who runs a driving school in Solihull, West Midlands, has sold one of his cars to pay for a trip to New York, so that he can confront the Greenham women when they ask a Federal court there for an injunction to halt deployment of the missiles.

Cruise arrives at Greenham Common

Continued from page 1

Mr Kinnoch in his statement pledged the Labour Party to continue to oppose the escalation of the nuclear arms race.

"I warn the Prime Minister that the British people will not forgive her for allowing a first-use nuclear weapon to be deployed in Britain, especially when the American Government which owns and controls those weapons has so recently and so obviously shown its contempt for the views of the British Government."

He later said that cruise would make the country more of a target for "saturation nuclear attack".

The Opposition attack in the Commons was led by Mr John Silkin, who suggested that Mr Heseltine had not known earlier in the day that the missiles were arriving.

Mr Heseltine later told journalists that he, not the Americans, had decided that the missiles should arrive yesterday.

Beyond announcing that the first of the cruise missiles had arrived at Greenham, Mr Heseltine has refused to disclose any details (Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent, writes).

He refused to tell journalists how many had arrived, or whether the nuclear warheads had arrived with them, though it is highly likely that they have. He did not expect to make any further statements before operational deployment had been achieved.

The missiles are due to become operationally available by the end of the year, but the Government will probably want to be able to announce that operational capability has been achieved before the Commons rises for Christmas, possibly around December 15.

Victory in "defeat", page 12 Parliament, page 4

Greenham Commons weapon deployed

The Americans went ahead yesterday with the operational deployment of Mr Michael Heseltine.

The massive, menacing shape of the missile was trundled to the despatch box - one of the most advanced politicians in the modern Conservative Party, advanced (according to various critics) many levels above his just deserts.

His landing yesterday, to make the announcement to MPs that cruise missiles had arrived at Greenham Common, Berkshire from the United States, was preceded by a news blackout. Indeed, it was suggested on the Labour benches that Mr Heseltine himself was kept in the dark.

This he denied. Every time Mr Heseltine talked about the decision having been taken that the first cruise missiles should reach Greenham Common yesterday, Labour members shouted: "When? When?"

Mr Heseltine had begun his statement by saying that, at the end of the debate on October 31, the House had reaffirmed by a majority of 144 its support, among other things, for the operational deployment of cruise missiles.

After some technical talk about "transporter-erector-launchers" and "sublike having already arrived, Mr Heseltine broke the news to which hysterics throughout Britain, but particularly those camping out in Berkshire, had long been looking forward. "I should inform the House that earlier today the first cruise missiles were delivered by air to Greenham Common."

This provoked opposition cries of "shame", and indeed, from the more time-serving centre and right of the party, shamed cries of opposition. Mr Heseltine sat down to a cheer from the Conservative benches on the other side of the House, the Westminster peace men vowed to continue the fight.

One of their number thrust himself forward as his spokesman. He was Mr John Silkin, of London SW1, an ordinary husband and father, who would like nothing better than to carry on his trade as a solicitor specializing in property, but who had been forced to become shadow Secretary for Defence in protest at Mr Michael Heseltine's "shameful appearance" to be that Mr Heseltine, rather than himself, was the real Secretary for Defence.

Like many idealists, Mr Silkin may have lacked the ability to express himself. "The truth is it remains the watershed, this American decision", he found himself saying at one stage yesterday. But there was no denying the sincerity with which he was opposed to the fact that Mr Heseltine, rather than himself, was Secretary for Defence.

And before long this simple solicitor began to show signs in the sophisticated politeness in the House of Commons. He set out on an effort to prove, that Mr Heseltine had not much more to offer with the arrival of the missiles. In this, he had quite a lot of success.

"Does the Secretary of State really know what is going on?" he demanded. Some Tories rather controversially shouted: "Yes," Mr Silkin continued: "he does? Then why did he have to be called back from Aldershot to make this statement. Does it not show that the Americans have not even told him the date or time that the missiles would be delivered?"

Mr Heseltine did not deny having been in Aldershot, but he seemed reluctant to discuss the reason for his early departure from that agreeable town. In reply to Mr Silkin, he talked about other matters. Mr Silkin rose again and asked: "Could he explain why he had to be called back from Aldershot?"

Eventually Mr Heseltine referred to "the commitment I felt to the large numbers of people at Aldershot who were looking forward to my visit." This immodest remark provoked laughter on both sides of the House. For it conjured up a picture of schoolchildren who had been given a half-holiday in order to line Aldershot's streets with their union-jacks and welcome Mr Heseltine, a figure second only to the Princess of Wales in the affections.

Because of his early departure, many who never saw him were now weeping, as was the town's Conservative MP, Mr Julian Critchley, who had been practising his curtsy all weekend, for it was he who had been deputed to present Mr Heseltine with a bouquet.

The filmations covered subjects even graver than discourtesy to Aldershot. Mr Michael Foot, rising from retirement, asked of "shameful appearance" to be that Mr Heseltine, rather than himself, was the real Secretary for Defence.

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THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events: Princess Margaret, Master of the Bench, dines with the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn on Grand Day. Princess Anne, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association attends the association's national conference and annual general meeting at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, 11.30; and attends the Royal Counties Veterinary Association's Centenary Banquet at the Castle Hotel, Windsor, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,287. A crossword puzzle grid with numbers in the squares.

TV top ten: National top ten television programmes for the week ended November 13. 1 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 15.00m. 2 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 15.00m.

Anniversaries: Births: William Pitt, First Earl of Chatham, London, 1708; Sir Frederick William Herschel, astronomer, Hanover, 1738; Marianne Moore, poet, St Louis, Missouri, 1887; American Beavis Tredger, General, 1897. Deaths: Christopher Gluck, Vienna, 1787; George Romney, portrait painter, Kendal, Cumbria, 1802.

New exhibitions: New Arcadians: gardens and landscapes by Patrick Eyres, Ian Hamilton Finlay, Ian Gardner, Graham Jones, John Teley and others. Silk Top Hat Gallery & Quality Street, Leamington, Warwickshire, Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until Nov 28).

Exhibitions in progress: Made in Gloucester - Moreland's Matches Gloucester Folk Museum, 99-103 Gloucester Street, Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until Jan 7). The Dutch tradition in painting Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery, Brunswick Road, Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until Nov 26).

Last chance to see: Statements: recent paintings by Bob Barron, Colfrith Gallery, Sunderland Arts Centre, 17 Grange Terrace, Stockton Road, 10 to 6 (ends today). These Railway Views of Wales: photographs by Norman Neale, Ifor Higon and R O Tuck, Welsh Industrial and Maritime Museum, Bute Street, Cardiff, 10 to 5 (ends today).

Talks, Lectures: Richard Wagner and the other Masteringers, by Professor Stanford, Theatre Royal, Glasgow, 7.30. Response of the churches to social and economic problems in twentieth century Britain, by the Rev Alan Eccleston, Physics Lecture Theatre, Lancaster University, 6.30. The Newby School, by Francis Greenacre, Holburne of Menstrie Museum, Pulitney Street, Bath, 1.30.

Parliament today: Commons (2.30): Coal Industry Bill, second reading. Lords (2.15): Debate on reducing crimes of violence. Anniversaries: Births: William Pitt, First Earl of Chatham, London, 1708; Sir Frederick William Herschel, astronomer, Hanover, 1738; Marianne Moore, poet, St Louis, Missouri, 1887; American Beavis Tredger, General, 1897. Deaths: Christopher Gluck, Vienna, 1787; George Romney, portrait painter, Kendal, Cumbria, 1802.

Roads

London and South-East: A306 Lane closed southbound at Castleman at junction with Lonsdale Road. A504: One lane each way at Muswell Hill, 9.30am to 4pm. A40: New layout on Western Avenue between Lane and Midway Parade. Midlands: A38: One carriageway shared at Burton upon Trent bypass; diversion at Clay Mills. A34: Roadworks at Hensley High Street, Warwickshire. A5: Lanes closed at Weston under Lizard. North: A57: One carriageway shared on Sheffield Parkway. A1: Roadworks from Moorfarm to Siston, Bucks. A46: Roadworks at Black Bridge E of Aulughill, Ross and Cromarty. A72: Single lane, temporary lights W of A703 junction at Peebles. A74: Westbound carriageway shared on A14 near Larneish, seek alternative route.

The papers: The Daily Star comments: "Millions of Roman Catholics were invited to meet and outraged by the spectacle of Monsignor Bruce Kent allying himself with the Communist Party... How can anybody who talks so warmly and filially about a creed which is so fundamentally alien to Western democracy expect to retain his position as Archbishop?"

The pound: Bank Buys Sells. Australia \$ 1.67 1.59. Austria Sch 29.10 27.50. Belgium Fr 84.00 80.00. Canada \$ 1.29 1.32. Denmark Kr 14.83 14.13. Finland Mk 8.84 8.44. France Fr 12.40 11.90. Germany DM 4.10 3.91. Greece Dr 169.00 149.00. Hongkong \$ 11.85 11.25. Ireland Pt 240.00 237.00. Italy Lira 364.00 346.00. Netherlands Gld 4.61 4.38. Norway Kr 205.00 191.00. Portugal Esc 1.75 1.62. Spain Ptas 236.50 227.50. Switzerland Fr 13.14 12.77. USA \$ 1.53 1.48. Yugoslavia Dnr 223.00 208.00.

Lighting-up time: London 4.45 pm to 6.40 pm. Bristol 4.55 pm to 6.50 pm. Edinburgh 4.30 pm to 7.25 am. Glasgow 4.45 pm to 7.25 am. Perth 5.00 pm to 7.00 am. Yesterday: Temperatures at midday yesterday: c. (C): F. (F): Belfast 7.45, Glasgow 7.45, Liverpool 7.45, Manchester 7.45, Newcastle 7.45, Nottingham 7.45, Oxford 7.45, Reading 7.45, Sheffield 7.45, Southampton 7.45, Swansea 7.45, Cardiff 7.45, London 7.45, Birmingham 7.45, Manchester 7.45, Glasgow 7.45, Edinburgh 7.45, Belfast 7.45, Cardiff 7.45, Glasgow 7.45, Liverpool 7.45, Manchester 7.45, Nottingham 7.45, Oxford 7.45, Reading 7.45, Sheffield 7.45, Southampton 7.45, Swansea 7.45, Cardiff 7.45, London 7.45, Birmingham 7.45, Manchester 7.45, Glasgow 7.45, Edinburgh 7.45, Belfast 7.45, Cardiff 7.45, Glasgow 7.45, Liverpool 7.45, Manchester 7.45, Nottingham 7.45, Oxford 7.45, Reading 7.45, Sheffield 7.45, Southampton 7.45, Swansea 7.45, Cardiff 7.45, London 7.45, Birmingham 7.45, Manchester 7.45, Glasgow 7.45, Edinburgh 7.45, Belfast 7.45, Cardiff 7.45, Glasgow 7.45, Liverpool 7.45, Manchester 7.45, Nottingham 7.45, Oxford 7.45, Reading 7.45, Sheffield 7.45, Southampton 7.45, Swansea 7.45, Cardiff 7.45, London 7.45, Birmingham 7.45, 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